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## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN INDIA.

Pageantry had its birth and still finds its home in the East. As the sun travels westward, and particularly north-westward, it leaves behind it the temperament and the taste which find their highest earthly enjoyment in scenic effects. The colder races of humanity, amongst which we must class our countrymen, find it difficult to appreciate the full power exerted over the mind of an Oriental by colour and vesture and the sparkle of jewellery and the pomp of processions. We regard ostentation in dress as savouring of barbarism. Our public solemnities are what the word imports. There is generally an air of gravity about them which amounts to sadness. We attach chief importance to that in them which makes its appeal to, and gets its response from, the intellect and the moral sense. But in the land of the sun—in India, for example—where Nature herself is extravagant in ornament-

ation, where the blood is hot, and sensuous delights constitute the principal happiness of the people, pageantry is revelled in for its own sake. There, to a certain extent, what we call "vain pomp" is actual power, and title to assume superiority over others is inseparably associated with external splendour. Through long ages, generation after generation of men have sought no better investment of wealth than costly attire, glittering jewellery, and imposing equipages.

The Duke of Edinburgh's visit to India has been seized upon by Lord Mayo, the Viceroy, as a fair opportunity for strengthening the loyalty of the great chiefs of the Peninsula, by bringing them into suitable relations to Queen Victoria's son. This has been done by the installation of his Royal Highness as a member of "the most exalted Order of the Star of India." The Order places within reach of the highest native Princes an object of honourable ambition, and there is no doubt that they eagerly covet a prize which to them is

simply inestimable. It was a happy thought—traceable, we believe, to a sagacious remark of Mr. Disraeli—which suggested the appropriation to India of an order of merit of the highest class, and the enrolment of the Duke of Edinburgh as a member of that Order was an arrangement which combined political advantage with the gratification of the native passion for display. The ceremony itself it were idle to attempt describing at secondhand. The word-painting of it given by graphic writers who were present on the occasion, elaborate as it is, can but imperfectly represent its glory. "All the knights present," says the *Times of India*, "appeared in the full attire of their rank, with banners, attendants, and pages, after the manner of knighthood of the olden time; and the rich stateliness of the procession, the Indian sun shining upon the many-coloured banners, the magnificent array of native princes and their followers, the sparkling of gold and jewels, the firing of guns, the investiture of the Prince, and the



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national choruses that were sung at appropriate times during the ceremony, all served to please and astonish eye and imagination, and formed a scene of splendour which can never be forgotten." The *Indian Daily News* and the *Bombay Gazette* are, each in its own way, equally enthusiastic in their description of the ceremony. The latter closes its vivid account in these words: "Whichever way it is looked at, whether as a brilliant pageant, or, what is of more importance, as a matter of policy in bringing the great chiefs of India together to meet the son of their Sovereign, it was an undoubted success."

To those Europeans who live in India, and especially to such of them as by a long residence in the country have become familiar with the modes of thought and customary states of feeling of the native races, anything in the shape of criticism will appear to be utterly inappropriate to the blaze of the occasion. We are not going to censure a comparatively harmless method of obtaining political prestige merely because it would not commend itself to cultivated taste, and could not be adopted with success in our colder climes. Pageantry may be expensive; but at least it is less costly than, and immensely preferable to, war. It is better to gratify the ambition of such knights as Scindiah and Dholepore, or Rewah, Kuppoothullah, and Jeypore, by summoning them to a Chapter of the Order of the Star of India, and giving them an opportunity of taking their places in the procession as Grand Companions, preceded by attendants and banner, and followed by pages, "resplendent," as one writer has it, "in velvet and brocades and tissues of gold and silver, incrustated with jewels of fabulous value," than to shut them out from every approach to public honours, save what they may carve their way to by dint of arms. A legitimate field for ostentation is craved by all semi-barbaric minds, and the statesman who aspires to rule such a dominion as India does wisely and well in providing the means of satisfying this desire of the native chiefs to be recognised among the foremost of the land. The Royal Duke's visit would naturally inspire in them a wish to meet him on a footing that would entail upon them no sense of humiliation. Lord Mayo, with a tact which does him credit, met that wish by conferring on his Royal Highness the order of the Star of India. The honour paid to him was reflected upon his associates. Indirectly, but not the less effectually, the visit of the Queen's son was thus made a medium of offering high distinction to the more eminent of the ruling native chiefs of India. We are bound to add that the Viceroy, having resolved to achieve his policy in this way, did his work thoroughly and well.

May we, however, be allowed to suggest that too much reliance may be placed upon the plan of ruling our Eastern dependency by means of indulging the weaknesses of the Hindoo and Mohammedan princes? To conciliate their esteem by giving them access to distinctions which they will share with illustrious Englishmen is, as we have intimated, a statesman-like as well as a justifiable policy. But the system may be carried too far, and it will be carried too far if the revenue expended upon the gratification of the chiefs should amount to a serious deduction from what is required for the good government of the teeming population. Such an outburst of splendour as that by which the installation of the Duke of Edinburgh was illustrated the other day at Calcutta is fitting enough on rare occasions, but it might tend to evil results if it should degenerate into a common custom. The Government of India—which, as we all know, is paternal in its relation to its millions of subjects—would greatly mistake its functions if it should consent to sacrifice the making of new roads, or the irrigation of arid lands, or the education of benighted races, for the purpose of tickling the vanity of aspiring Potentates, whose appetites will grow with what they feed on, and whose loyalty, perhaps, is not implicitly to be trusted where their interests are concerned. India must be secured—if it can be permanently secured—as an integral portion of the British Empire, not so much by winning the smiles of exalted chieftains, as by rendering her inexhaustible resources available for the benefit of her whole population. When the land smiles everywhere with the bounties of Nature, and the cultivators of the land smile at the wealth of their crops—ends within the reach of a well-directed autocracy—it may be confidently left to the people of India to choose their own lot. Contented populations make secure Governments. Revolt against rulers is seldom dissociated from just discontent among subjects.

#### THE GAME CART.—THE LAST DAY.

"I dislike to see the last waggon leave the harvest-field with its load," says a country philosopher; "one never knows what the next harvest may be." The sportsmen must have some such feeling as the twilight of the 31st of January closes their labours in stubble and copse. Many a peril of watching and hatching has to be gone through before the two autumn mornings come round which are the most welcome in their Country Calendar. Cover shooting has always a peculiar charm, although many a joke has been made at its expense. A French print once represented a pheasant seated confidently on a gun-barrel, whose holder complains that this is indeed a difficulty unprovided for in the whole art of gunnery. It is also averred that a keeper has been sent home because the pheasants he fed in their infancy would cluster round him, looking for corn or damaged raisins.

The real thing has very different charms. There is the long colloquy with the gamekeeper over night, and the planning of the campaign, the selecting and placing of the beaters; the work of the bustling, short-legged, blear-eyed Clumbers as they quest every bush and bit of sag; the cheery tally-ho if a fox crosses the riding; the halt to an *al fresco* lunch by the best-furnished of commissariat spring-carts; the adjournment to another copse, whose "hot corner" has been kept to the last; and the final gathering up and counting of the game. Of course, there are sometimes accidents to mar it. Gentlemen receive occasionally full discharges in spots which are not mortal, and return home to have the shots extracted by the surgeon. One living and very short-sighted professor is said to have fired eight times with increasing ardour at a hare, and to have discovered, at last, that he was only imperilling the brown-gaitered legs of a keeper. In the Gordon riots, the soldiers said that they did not fear the mob if the gentlemen volunteers would not hold their weapons in such a dangerous manner, and the keepers are sometimes led into the

same train of reflection. It is shooting and hunting which bind the country gentlemen to their country seats, and make them dread the time when the Gladstone or Disraeli trumpet calls them to arms in St. Stephens. If they would enjoy them to the full they have merely to remember that they have no right to make their woods one great harbour for ground game to eat up their tenants' crops; and that of all keepers' statements a falser was never invented than that foxes and pheasants cannot live together.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 3.

The debate on the treaties of commerce has been renewed, and the result has shown that, although an inquiry into their working has been conceded by the Government, the Corps Législatif is not prepared to retrace its steps in the matter of free trade, for, on the question of the condemnation of the treaties being put to the vote, there were found to be 211 deputies opposed to this course against 32 who supported it. Before the close of the debate, M. Emile Ollivier made a speech, which not only carried the Chamber with him, but has elicited the warmest approval from the press generally, newspapers of most diverse opinions having admitted the signal triumph he achieved. Every day the Government is gaining ground in public estimation, and certainly no one can accuse it of dilatoriness, for each week furnishes new proof of the earnestness with which it acquits itself of the task of giving liberal institutions to France. Perfect liberty of opinion will be secured to the press by the new law, in addition to which the Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the procureurs-généraux conceived in the most liberal spirit. Freedom for every class of opinion is, he says, to be assured, no matter how reprehensible or in how objectionable a form it may be expressed; only such things as outrages against the person of the Emperor, apologies for crimes, incentives to breaches of the law, and attempts to seduce soldiers from their duty will be taken note of and punished. All else will be left to the control of a healthy public opinion, which is precisely the one thing above all others which requires fostering in France.

The Government have, moreover, given notice to the inferior magistracy that they are to confine themselves exclusively to the exercise of their functions, and not to offer themselves as candidates for municipal or departmental offices. The préfets, too, have not escaped. Four long columns of the *Journal Officiel* indicate the havoc which the new Minister of the Interior has caused among these functionaries, some of whom are entirely dismissed, whilst others are transferred, superannuated, "relieved" of their duties, or appointed to other offices. And yet, in spite of all the activity it displays, the new Ministry is thought to be divided within itself, and rumours have been current for some days past that the Minister of Justice desires to rid himself of two of his colleagues—MM. Louvet and Buffet, Ministers of Commerce and Finance—to make room, it is thought, for MM. Magne and Forcade de la Roquette. If any such step as this is in contemplation, it will have been instigated, without doubt, by the Emperor, and will, in all probability, lead to the entire dismemberment of the present Cabinet.

M. Schneider has returned from Creusot to resume his functions as president of the Corps Législatif. On his arrival in Paris he had an audience of the Emperor. All the troops have been ordered away, it is said, with the exception of a couple of battalions of the Line. It seems, however, that no less than seventy hands have been dismissed for the active part taken by them in the recent strike. The ringleader, Assy, is reported to have arrived in Paris.

The funeral of the old Duc de Broglie, who died over here last week, took place at St. Clotilde on Saturday, and was attended by a large array of notabilities in politics, literature, and science, including the élite of the Orleanist party.

The last echoes in the newspapers of the minutest details of Troppman's execution had scarcely died away before Paris was startled with the intelligence of another atrocious crime, committed this time in the fashionable Faubourg St. Honoré. The victim is a lady, widow of one active Bonapartist and wife of another, a M. Lombard, who reaped the reward of his exertions on behalf of the present Emperor, first in the shape of five years' imprisonment for his share in the Boulogne affair; next in being appointed to the Vice-Consulship of Monterey, and afterwards to the Consulship of Calcutta, where, however, in the course of a few years he was attacked with paralysis, which obliged him to return to France. It seems that Madame Lombard, finding their man-servant François Lathauvers intoxicated, had accused him of helping himself from the wine-cellar, a charge which he resented by arming himself with a carving-knife and almost severing her head from her body, in the presence of her poor paralytic husband, who was not only incapable of rendering any assistance, but was powerless even to call for aid. After murdering his mistress, he rushed into the kitchen and savagely attacked the maid-servant with the same weapon, wounding her, however, fortunately, only in the palm of the hand. Her screams brought a servant from an apartment above to her assistance, upon whom the murderer at once turned, stabbing her in the neck and dangerously wounding her in the thumb. Other inmates of the house, attracted by the cries, hurried to the scene, and the murderer was secured, after considerable resistance, and handed over to the police. A little boy, a son of the concierge of the house, who chanced to be in the kitchen when the attack was made upon the maid-servant, luckily escaped all injury.

The night following this event another murder was committed at the opposite end of the same line of road—namely, in the Rue St. Honoré. In this case the victim was also a woman, the murderer being her protector, a married man with grown-up children; a knife, too, was the weapon with which the crime was committed in this instance.

##### SPAIN.

The result of the recent elections in the north is as follows:—519,000 votes polled by the Monarchist party, 149,000 by the Republicans, and 89,000 by the Carlists.

It is stated that the elections in the Asturias are to be annulled on account of the illegal conduct of the civil authorities in order to prevent the election of the Duke de Montpensier.

The Cortes has adopted the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Republican Deputy Figuera, has asked the Government if it was intended to punish the Colonel who "assassinated" Deputy Gaillen during the recent insurrection. General Prim protested against the word "assassination," but the deputy persisted in using it. The Cortes has approved a bill authorising the construction of a canal from Cinco-Villas to Aragon.

Spain has been visited by heavy snowstorms.

The difficulty between Spain and Morocco has been adjusted.

##### ITALY.

It is affirmed, though not without denial, that the petition advocating the definition of the dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility was handed in on the 23rd ult. with 410 signatures attached. The counter-petition, it is said, has been signed by the greater portion of the French Bishops and almost the entire German and Hungarian hierarchy. Another petition, that of the "third party," demanding the adoption of a formula which shall have the character of a compromise, has been received with approval by most of the Spanish and English Bishops.

A telegram states that the Pope has refused to receive the addresses in favour and those opposing the infallibility dogma, and is preserving a strict neutrality on the question.

Cardinal Bernabo has been nominated President of the Commission on affairs connected with Oriental rites and Apostolic missions. Rome is again to have its races, which were suppressed some time ago in consequence of a demonstration by the Romans in favour of an English rider wearing the Italian colours. The Pope has taken off the interdict.

##### BELGIUM.

The King received the deputation of English Mayors on Tuesday afternoon. His Majesty promised that the casket presented to him, containing the national address, to which he referred as

"fresh evidence of the friendly sentiments of England," should always have a place of honour in his palace.

##### SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly met on Monday for the purpose of electing a successor to the late member of the Council, M. Ruffy. All the members of the former bureaux were re-elected.

In Tuesday's sitting M. Dubs, the former Vice-President, was elected President of the Confederation for 1876. M. Schenck, member of the Federal Council, was elected Vice-President, and M. Ceresole, of Lausanne, was elected member of the Federal Council.

##### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The final appointments to the Ministry have been made, with the full concurrence of Count Beust. The following is a complete list of the members of the new Cabinet:—President, Herr von Hasner; Minister of the Interior and of Police, Dr. Giskra; Minister of Justice, Herr von Herbst; Minister of Finance, Herr Bresel; Minister of Commerce, Herr von Plener; Minister of Agriculture, Herr Banhaus; Minister of Education and Religion, Herr Strohmayer; Minister of War, General Wagner.

The long debate in the Austrian Reichsrath on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted, yesterday week, by 114 votes against 47.

The German deputies from the Tyrol have announced their intention of resigning their seats in the Austrian Reichsrath, on account of the incompatibility of the Constitution with Tyrolean State rights. The Italian-speaking members of the province, on the other hand, make known their intention of retaining their seats, and of firmly adhering to the Constitution.

##### GERMANY.

The North German Diet is to be convoked on the 14th inst. Not only the Lower House of the Bavarian Diet, but the Upper House also, has carried a vote of want of confidence in the Hohen ohz Ministry.

Dr. Döllinger has declined the freedom of the city of Munich, which, as we reported last week, had been decreed to him by the municipal authorities.

We learn from the *North German Correspondent* that a treaty of mutual aid and assistance in enforcing the decrees of the respective law courts of the contracting parties has been signed between the North German Confederation and the Grand Duchy of Baden. The treaty will come into force on May 1 next.

##### TURKEY AND EGYPT.

On Thursday week the Dutch Minister at Constantinople presented to the Sultan the insignia of the knighthood of the Royal Golden Lion, conferred upon his Imperial Majesty by the King of Holland.

An official announcement from Constantinople states that the Turkish Minister of Finance has paid into the Imperial Ottoman Bank to the credit of the Khedive 440,000 Turkish livres on account of the ironclads.

The result of recent friendly explanations between the Khedive and the Sultan is said to be that there shall be in the future only 15,000 troops maintained in Egypt.

On Tuesday the Khedive opened the Egyptian Parliament. In his address he congratulated the country on the plentiful state of the crops, and stated that the public works and other improvements were rapidly progressing.

The Austrian Archdukes and suite reached Luxor on Jan. 30.

##### AMERICA.

Prince Arthur was entertained at a State dinner, on Wednesday week, at the Presidential mansion, Washington. On the following evening he was present at a ball given at the Masonic Temple in honour of his Royal Highness. The Prince returned to New York on Saturday last. In the evening his Royal Highness went to Niblo's Theatre. On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at Trinity Church. A delegation of Scotch residents presented an address on Monday to his Royal Highness at Brevoort House. On Tuesday evening the Prince was present at a ball given in his honour at Delmonico's. His Royal Highness is expected to arrive at Ottawa, on the 14th inst., to be present at the opening of Parliament.

The remains of Mr. Peabody were transferred from the Monarch and delivered to the Governor of Maine on Saturday. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Captain Commerell and the Governor, and the funeral car, guarded by British marines, proceeded the city hall, where the body lay in state. The remains were removed on Tuesday from Portland to Peabody, in Massachusetts. The ceremony at Portland included a prayer by Bishop Neely, and the performance of dirges and pieces of sacred music. The funeral cortège was very large.

The United States Senate has adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider the expediency of recommending the President to tender American mediation between Canada and the people of Winnipeg, with the view to adjusting pending difficulties.

The Virginian members have taken their seats in the Senate.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill abolishing the franking privilege. A motion declaring the principal of the Five-Twenty Bonds payable in currency has been rejected by a large majority.

The negro suffrage amendment has been rejected by the New Jersey and the California Legislatures.

The debt of the United States now amounts to 2,652,000,000 dols., showing a reduction of 4,000,000 dols. during January.

Louisville has been submerged by a flood, and severe storms have swept over a large tract of country. Twenty lives have been lost, and the rails of the New York Central Railroad have been torn up for the third time this season. There have been fearful storms on the plain.

The Utah Central Railway has been completed. The last rail was laid at Salt Lake City on the 10th ult.

##### INDIA.

The Bombay mail brings full accounts of the investiture of the Duke of Edinburgh as Grand Commander of the Star of India, at Calcutta, on Dec. 30. The ceremony is said to have been the most splendid ever beheld in India. The native chiefs and their retinues were in great force, resplendent in velvet and brocades, and tissues of gold and silver, incrustated with jewels of fabulous value. The ceremonial took place in an encampment formed for the occasion on the esplanade of Fort William. During his stay at Calcutta, his Royal Highness was fêted or received by Sir R. Temple, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, and twice by the Lieutenant-Governor. He has also been entertained by the native community, and has taken part in a fancy-dress ball. His Royal Highness is now on his way to Oude, for some tiger-shooting.

A telegram has been forwarded to us, dated Kurrachee, Jan. 29, announcing that the Great Eastern has anchored in the harbour of Bombay. Captain Sherard Osborn, however, announces that, by a cipher telegram which reached him on Wednesday night, in a mutilated condition, dated Bombay, the 30th ult., 6.35 a.m., the Great Eastern made her number off Cannanore, which is 480 miles south of Bombay, on the previous evening. She was therefore due at Bombay on Feb. 1, and the report of her arrival was premature. The Chiltern, which had previously arrived at that port, reports that everything proceeded satisfactorily during the voyage of the Great Eastern to the Cape, and that the insulation of the cable had steadily improved.

Judgment was delivered, on Thursday week, in the case of the Old Bank of Bombay versus the Oriental Bank regarding the loan of Premchand. The plaintiffs were nonsuited, with costs.

The Senate of the Danubian Principalities has rejected a bill providing that the Judges should be irremovable.

Prince Charles of Roumania has declined a proposal to grant him 300,000*l.* a year on account of the unsettled finances of his State.



## COUNTRY NEWS.

There is a man in custody in Castlebar who is alleged to have written "threatening letters" to seven landlords.

Mr. Dyer, of Cirencester College, has been appointed Professor of Botany in the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

The death is announced of the Right Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, Bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.

It is stated that the resolutions to be submitted to the Irish Land Conference at Dublin have been agreed upon unanimously.

A vacancy has been created in the representation of Dublin University by the retirement of Mr. Lefroy, late Chief Justice of Queen's Bench in Ireland.

The post of President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow has become vacant by the death of Dr. Andrew Anderson, who has long had a leading practice in that city.

The late Mr. J. Goodwin, many years British Consul at Palermo, has bequeathed all his books, maps, and collections of minerals, to the Lichfield Free Library and Museum.

Mr. Battersby, Q.C., laid before the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin, on Monday, a letter threatening him with assassination unless he threw up his brief as counsel in a case.

"Hospital Sunday" in Wolverhampton has yielded nearly £800. The amount contributed to the medical charities of Sheffield at the various places of worship on Sunday was, so far as at present ascertained, £1047 4s. 8d.

A petition has been filed against the return of Captain Greville-Nugent for Longford, the petitioners alleging bribery, treating, intimidation, and violence. The Roman Catholic clergy are also charged with exercising undue influence.

The opening of a Roman Catholic chapel at Lewes last week was marked by some disgraceful scenes. A mob of Protestants waited for the coming out of the congregation, whom they assailed with yells and stones.

A disposition to renew the rioting appears still to prevail in the neighbourhood of Thorncliffe. Earl Fitzwilliam has issued a proclamation warning the colliers that any attempt at rioting will be rigorously repressed.

The Glasgow Fine Arts Exhibition was opened for the season in the Corporation galleries, on Monday evening, by the Lord Provost. The exhibition, it was stated, will this year excel all its predecessors both in the quality and the variety of the works produced.

A tenant-right conference was held in Dublin on Wednesday, at which there was a large and influential attendance. Lord Bellew presided. The leading resolutions prepared by the committee were passed unanimously.

The election for Mallow, vacant by the elevation of Mr. Sullivan to the Bench as Irish Master of the Rolls, terminated in the return of Mr. Munster; the numbers at the close of the poll, as reported by telegraph, being—Mr. Munster, 91; Major Knox, 83.

The Rev. G. Gilfillan's case was before the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Edinburgh on Tuesday. It was directed that the Presbytery should simply transmit the statements upon which the rev. gentleman is charged with holding heretical opinions to the Presbytery of Dundee.

Two new lines of railway were opened on Tuesday, one between Stoke-on-Trent and Market Drayton, and the other between Chesterfield and Sheffield. The latter is worked on the block system. It is stated that the Midland Company have resolved to extend the block system over all their main lines.

A meeting in support of the Government took place in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday. Thirteen members of Parliament were present. Deputations from 200 towns also attended. Sir T. Bazley, M.P.; Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P.; and Mr. Platt, M.P., were among the speakers.

The testimonial which is to be given to Sir William Stirling Maxwell is to be presented to him at a banquet to be held at Perth during the Easter recess. Mr. Disraeli and other eminent members of the Conservative party are to be invited. The testimonial—a magnificent piece of plate—has cost over £1600.

A hopeful tone as to the prospects of trade pervaded the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday. It was stated that the increasing supply of cotton does not keep pace with the consumption, even at the high prices prevailing. The effects of the Suez Canal on the Lancashire trade were regarded favourably.

The annual meeting of the National Bible Society of Scotland was held, at Edinburgh, on Monday. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., who presided, delivered an address suitable to the occasion. Other addresses were also delivered—one by Mr. Williamson, a Chinese missionary, who strongly condemned the opium trade.

At the Nottingham Borough Police Court, on Tuesday, a presentation of the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal and a purse containing £28 was made to a young man named Withers, of that town. In November last he rescued two boys, named Leach and Brown, from under the ice at the Trent pool at the risk of his life.

A strike of cotton operatives began at Wigan on Thursday week. A demand had been made for an advance of 10 per cent on the wages, on the ground of the improvement of trade. The demand was resisted, and 3000 hands left their employment in consequence. But the strike was brought to a close on Tuesday.

Mr. Anthony Trollope delivered a lecture on "Prose Fiction as a Rational Amusement," in the Music-Hall, Edinburgh, yesterday week, under the auspices of the Philosophical Institution. There was a large audience, all parts of the hall, including the orchestra, being crowded. The lecturer was accompanied to the platform by a goodly company of ladies and gentlemen.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Town Council, on Wednesday, the sum of £3000 was voted to the Corporation schools, £1647 to the chief local charities, and £3360 to the local parks, playgrounds, and gymnasium. The surplus income of the Liverpool Corporation over obligatory expenditure during the year ending Aug. 31 last was £27,000. During the current year a deficit is expected.

A large and valuable collection of oil paintings and drawings, in Wigwell Hall, Derbyshire, the property of Mr. Henry Goodwin, was found, on Wednesday morning, to have been wantonly destroyed. Most of the paintings were torn to shreds and the frames smashed. It was at Wigwell Hall Miss Goodwin was murdered by Townley.

Sir Stafford Northcote made a speech at Exeter, yesterday week, on the Suez Canal. He expressed confidence in the durability of the work. Though it would not supersede the overland route for passengers, nor the voyage round the Cape for sailing-ships, it would, he believed, revolutionise the steam traffic to the East, and confer immense benefit on Egypt and the other countries in the Mediterranean.

The Odd Fellows of Reading had a dinner, on Monday, at which Sir F. Goldsmid, M.P.; Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.; and Mr. Walter, M.P., were present. Mr. Lefevre said he was ignorant of the exact terms of the Irish Land Bill, but he had no doubt it would satisfactorily settle the question. Speaking on the question of education, he thought a secular system was likely to find favour with the Government. Mr. Walter does not think that a Government which has dealt with the Irish Church will find any insuperable difficulty with the land question.

The Irish Presbyterian ministers have determined to commute their life interest in the Regium Donum. This step was decided upon by a large majority at the sitting of the General Assembly on Thursday week. The General Assembly concluded their deliberations last Saturday. A deputation was appointed to proceed to Philadelphia to convey to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, at their meeting in May, the fraternal greetings of the Irish Presbyterian Church regarding the union of the old and new school assemblies in America.

The promoters of the scheme of a University education for women at Cambridge have definitely arranged the following course of lectures for the present term:—English Language and Literature, by Mr. Skeat, Tuesdays and Thursdays; Latin, by Mr. Mayor (St. John's), Tuesdays and Thursdays; French, by M. Boquel, Wednesdays and Fridays; Logic, by Mr. Venn (Caius), Wednesday; and Algebra by Professor Layley, Monday and Wednesday. Besides these are Professor Maurice's lectures, Wednesday and Friday, which will not commence for three weeks, and one or two other courses which are not quite settled.

The Board of Trade has granted an order, under the "Sea Fisheries Act, 1868," to the Corporation of Boston, Lincolnshire, investing them with conservancy powers over the extensive oyster and mussel fisheries lying between Boston and Lynn Deep. The order provides for a three-months' close season, and for the entire closing of portions of the fishery from time to time. Small oysters and mussels are to be thrown back, and all boats fishing the oyster and mussel beds are to be licensed, the proceeds of the license duties being applicable to the improvement and cultivation of the fishery. This is the first order made by Government under the regulative provisions of the recent Sea Fisheries Act.

The *Manchester Guardian* gives the following account of how a ruffian was trapped:—"Recently several ladies travelling alone in first-class carriages between Blackburn and Accrington have been insulted by a young fellow who always entered the carriage when the train was in the tunnel just outside the Blackburn station. On Thursday week a detective officer, dressed as a woman, was placed in one of the carriages. The bait took, and the rascal referred to was made a prisoner and taken to Blackburn. The scamp, whose name is Thomas Holden, and who was in the service of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, was taken before the county magistrates at Blackburn on Tuesday. Four separate cases were proved against him, and he was committed to gaol, with hard labour, for terms amounting together to twelve months.

Lord Houghton, yesterday week, laid the foundation-stone of the new mechanics' institute to be erected at Bradford. Most of the principal persons in the town took part in the ceremony, and a large crowd witnessed it. After having laid the stone Lord Houghton delivered an address, in which he enlarged on the importance of such institutions as that thus founded. The Mayor of Bradford, Mr. Miall, M.P., and other gentlemen, also delivered addresses. The ceremony was followed by a luncheon, at which Dr. Campbell, president of the institution, took the chair. Lord Houghton responded to the toast of his own health, and in doing so spoke in praise of Mr. Forster, and urged the necessity of spreading education. The noble Lord, Mr. Miall, and Mr. Illingworth, M.P., also spoke to the toasts of "The Houses of Parliament."

Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., has recently been elected president of the Exeter Literary Society; and on Wednesday night the right hon. Baronet delivered an opening address to the members of the society, at the Victoria Hall, Exeter. There was a large audience, and among those present on the platform were the Bishop of Exeter and Sir John Duckworth, Bart. The address was on the claims of literature, especially English literature. Sir Stafford is a little afraid lest, in our anxiety to spread technical education—important, and even necessary, in its way—we should neglect that literary culture which is of even greater importance. Bishop Temple, who followed, expressed his concurrence in Sir Stafford's remarks, and warned the members of the society, to whom the speeches were addressed, that successful literary culture was conditional hard work. Shakespeare should be studied, said his Lordship, as you study Euclid.

The emigration officials at Liverpool have completed their monthly return of the emigration from Liverpool during the past month. During January there sailed from the Mersey to the United States 24 ships, with 3095 passengers, of whom 342 were cabin and 2753 steerage; 1939 were English, 160 Scotch, 368 Irish, and 680 foreigners. The number of ships which sailed "not under the Act," was—To the United States, 6 ships, with 304 passengers; to Victoria, 2 ships, with 46 passengers; to New Zealand, 2 ships, with 21 passengers; to the West Indies, 1 ship, with 2 passengers; to South America, 6 ships, with 73 passengers; to Africa, 2 ships, with 25 passengers; to the East Indies, 1 ship, with 12 passengers; and to the Sandwich Islands, 1 ship, with 6 passengers: making a total of 21 ships, with 489 passengers. The total emigration for the past month was 3584 passengers, which number, when compared with that of the corresponding month of last year, shows an increase of 239 emigrants.

The draught scheme of a constitution for the Irish Church has been issued by the committee of organisation, and will be debated at the approaching convention. The report recommends general commutation and the immediate raising of a sustentation fund. It suggests the appointment of episcopal and clerical judges, with lay judges to assist; reaffirms the Thirty-nine Articles, as agreed on at an Irish synod in 1634; proposes that the Bishops, clergy, and laity shall sit and discuss together in a general chamber, the Bishops invariably voting separately, and the clergy and laity conjointly, except when separate votes shall be demanded by any three of either order. The appointment of Bishops is to be by the College of Bishops, out of three names to be sent to them by clerical voters, the laity having the power of objecting. The parish clergy are to be selected out of three names presented to the diocesan by a board of nominators. The committee was composed of all the Bishops and two clerical and two lay delegates from each diocese.

The Irish land commissioner of the *Times* has brought his papers to a close, and proposes his remedy for the grievances which he was commissioned to investigate. He would not alter the status of tenancy at will, though he would regard it as an interest capable of indefinite continuance; nor would he, so long as subsisting tenancies of this description remained undisturbed, interfere at all between landlords and tenants. He would not even deprive the landlord of his powers of raising rent and giving notice to quit, but he would compel a landlord seeking to assert these rights to show before a competent legal tribunal that they were compatible with the equitable claims of the tenant. Except—as, for example, in Ulster—where tenant right existed, and the custom assured a measure of compensation, he would empower the court, in cases in which it would sanction an eviction upon notice to quit, to adjudge to the tenant, over and above claims in respect of improvements or otherwise, a capital sum by way of damages, the maximum to be fixed by Act of Parliament. A good system of arterial drainage he describes as one of the chief wants of Ireland, and he recommends that the whole country should be re-valued with the view of arriving at a fair standard of rental.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors of the past year in the Finsbury corps took place on Monday evening, at Myddelton Hall, Islington. From the statement of Colonel Williams, the commandant, it appeared that the state of the regiment is satisfactory. The "Penton" club, founded on the plan of the "Tom Brown" club in the 19th Middlesex, was prospering, and had proved a valuable adjunct to the social life of the regiment. Colonel Penton said that, though he had resigned the active command of the corps, his interest in it was unabated. Referring to the new War-Office regulations, he said he was able to state that Mr. Cardwell did not intend to press any proposals which were likely to weigh heavily on the volunteers; but that the scheme, when finally settled, would be such as the force would accept with pleasure. The principal prizes were—first battalion prize, silver plate, value £10 10s., and members' second challenge cup, Captain Hislop; the Finsbury challenge cup, for file and volley firing in squads, No. 2 company, first prize, Captain Chown; champion gold badge, 1869, Sergeant Wolfe; and ladies' challenge cup, Corporal Leacock.

The 13th Essex (Dedham) Rifles, the 20th Essex (Haverhill) Rifles, and the 1st Oxfordshire Light Horse Volunteers are about to be disbanded. The maximum establishment of the two former corps has not exceeded fifty-nine men, and the latter sixty sabres.

At the annual meeting of the members of the 1st Isle of Wight (Ryde) corps, held at the Townhall at Ryde, on Wednesday week—Captain-Commandant Newman presiding—the Government propositions for the revision of the regulations by which the force is at present governed were severely criticised. A resolution declaring that the Secretary of State for War, in explaining the changes he proposes in the constitution of the volunteer force only to metropolitan officers, had overlooked the fact that they are not representatives of the whole force, and that in many respects such changes would affect metropolitan and country corps very differently, was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for War.

At a recent meeting of commanding officers of Yorkshire volunteers—Lord Wharfedale presiding—the proposed Government alterations in the regulations of the volunteer service were discussed, and resolutions were passed condemning most of them, and opinions were expressed disapproving of the remainder, with a few exceptions.

## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT PENANG.

Pulo Penang is an island in the Strait of Malacca, situated about 150 miles eastward of Point Acheen, in Sumatra, and two miles off the west coast of the Malay peninsula. It is fourteen miles in length and averages ten miles in breadth. Penang, deriving its name from the Malay word for the betel-nut tree, which grows here in rich abundance. This island came into the possession of the East India Company in the year 1786, Mr. Light, one of the company's officers, having perceived that its situation was fit to become a very important emporium of commerce and a station from which the piratical excursions of the Malay tribes could be effectually controlled. The comparatively recent establishment of Singapore, on the direct highway to China, has somewhat eclipsed the fame of Penang; but its commercial importance may be estimated from the fact that in 1867 the exports reached £3,530,379 3s. 3d., and the imports £1,811,301 6s. 3d. The island, with its dependency, the province of Wellesley, on the mainland of Malacca, contains a mixed population of 130,000 souls, made up of Europeans, Malays, Chinese, and natives of continental India. Penang forms, with Malacca and Singapore, the colony of the Strait Settlements, having a Governor and two Lieutenant-Governors, with a Legislative Council, under the control of the Colonial Office.

"The scenery of Penang," writes a correspondent from that place, "is beautiful, indeed; and its climate is perfectly equable. There is no arbitrary division of the year into a dry and wet season, as in most other tropical regions of the East, but rain and sunshine alternate pretty equally: so that extreme heat is happily avoided, the thermometer on the plain ranging from 80 deg. to 88 deg., and on the hills, which rise 2574 ft. above the level of the sea, from 64 deg. to 76 deg. The frequent rains induce a vegetation most pleasing and refreshing to the eye of the European. Grass grows everywhere, and some of the bungalows look out over lawns that would be admired even in Devonshire. The cocconut, betel, and a variety of other palms, flourish luxuriantly, while the forest trees, of enormous magnitude, which clothe the mountains to their very summits, are festooned with parasitical plants of gorgeous hue and of fantastic shape. Roses grow well at an elevation of 1000 ft.; and even on the plains balsams, dahlias, sweet williams, and many other flowers give plenty of colour to the gardens. The sea is deliciously blue, and calm as a lake; quiet seems to reign supreme, and the little island may well be compared to an emerald placed in a setting of sapphire."

Our correspondent proceeds to relate the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred to this attractive spot:—

"When the news reached us that the Galatea and her Royal Captain would touch at our port on the way to Calcutta, loyalty was the prevailing feeling amongst us. All the different nationalities contended in emulation to express their devotion to the Queen by their welcome to her son and representative. The town burst out in decoration. Triumphant arches, from the gorgeous silk-draped structure of the Chinese to the humble but pretty erection of the Kling, arose in every direction. Betel-nut trees—a plant most exquisitely formed, with cocconut leaves and sugar-canes, seemed to grow as if by magic; while all the bunting that could be found at the consulates, on board the ships in harbour, or at the signal stations, was rummaged up for banners and flags. Here was a Chinese arch that spanned the street, bearing for inscription, 'Welcome to our future Admiral!' next to that an English decorator had emblazoned, 'God save the son of our Queen!' then a German house, to recall the memory of his father, greeted the Prince with the well-known 'Treu und fest!' while the Hindoo dwellings would have 'God bless the Queen!' and 'Welcome our Sailor Prince!' By Dec. 11 all was swept and garnished, when, at seven o'clock that morning, a gun at the signal-station announced that the Galatea was rounding the point. The jetty and fort were immediately thronged with people of every nationality from Britain to Japan, and of every complexion, from the fair-haired Saxon to the black-skinned child of the burning sun, but all full of excitement and glad anticipation.

"At eleven o'clock, the gallant ship dropped her anchor, and at one the Royal barge was seen approaching the jetty. A Royal salute was thundered out from the fort, the ship returned it, and, amid such a cheer as would not have disgraced an English crowd, the Duke landed. He was attended by the Hon. Eliot Yorke and Lieutenant Haig. He was received by Sir Harry Ord, the Governor; Colonel Anson, R.A., the Lieutenant-Governor; and the Hon. Forbes Broun, Member of Council. The principal inhabitants, European, Chinese, and others, were drawn up on the jetty. A guard of the 7th Madras Native Infantry presented arms. The Prince did not look quite so well as when I last saw him at home; but, though thinner, he is more manly in appearance, having grown a pretty considerable beard and moustache. Having made a progress of the town, during which he was greeted with immense enthusiasm, he held a levee at the Court of Requests, which was most numerously attended, the Chinese merchants appearing in mandarin costume. No address was presented by the Europeans, as it was wished to spare him the formalities as much as possible. The town was *en fête* all Saturday; buffaloes were roasted whole, and the noisy tomtom was licensed to make its doleful din. Natives, in their picturesque costumes, wandered about the streets, or lingered at advantageous points, in the hope of stealing another sight of 'the Maharajah.' The house occupied by the Prince (of which we give an illustration) had been recently built by Mr. Koh Sin Tat, and was, in the most handsome and public-spirited manner, placed by that gentleman at the disposal of Government for the use of his Royal Highness.

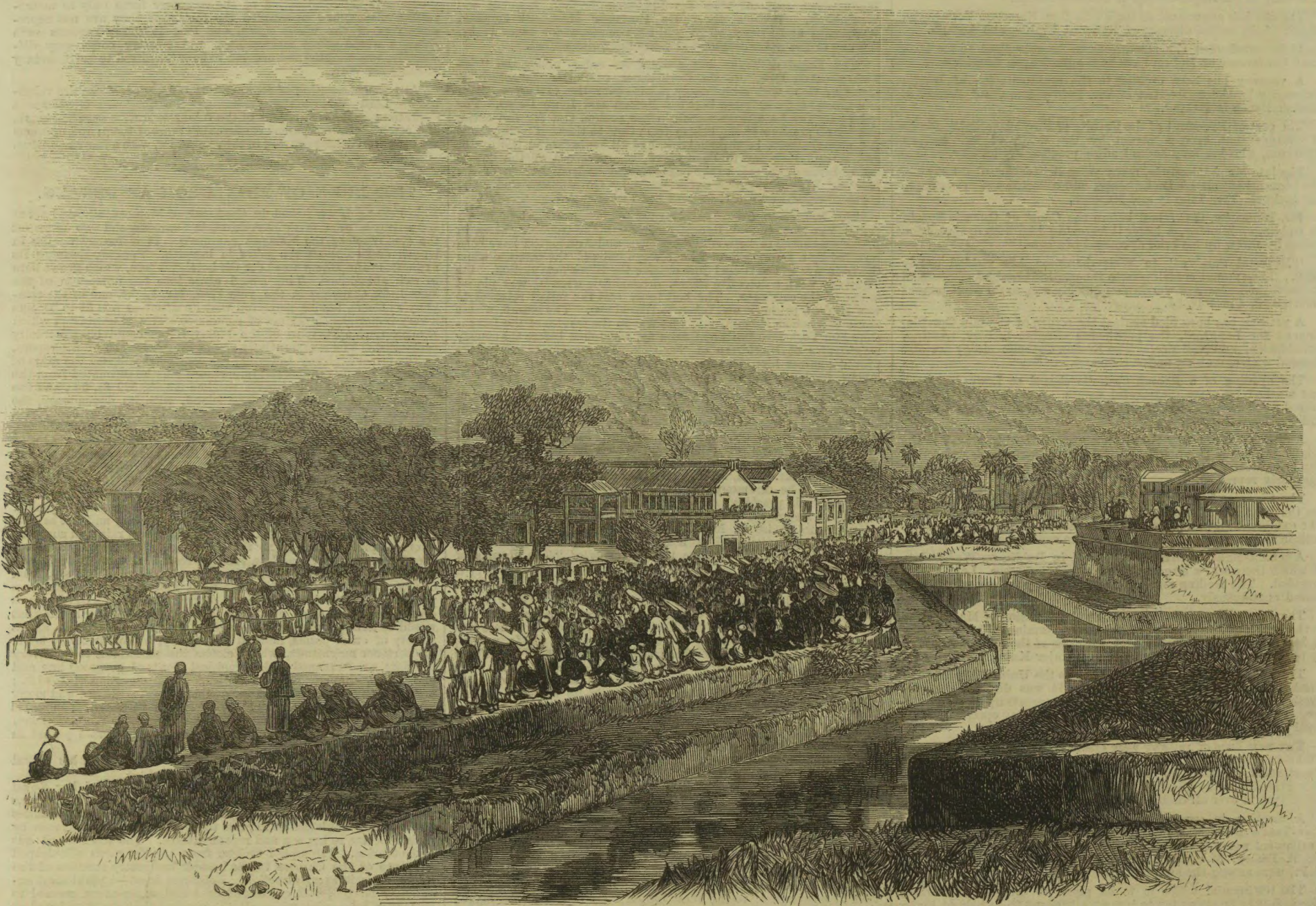
"On Saturday evening the Duke of Edinburgh honoured the Penang Club with a visit; and, at the head of a very excellent team, played a match at bowls, in which the Galatea men, had they known a little more of the alley, would doubtless have made a higher score. As it was, the whole party appeared delighted with their game and with the hearty manner in which they were received. I should mention that, in the afternoon, the Prince drove to the Waterfall, a lonely and secluded spot, in the midst of richly-clothed mountains. I send you a view of this picturesque scene.

"On Sunday, his Royal Highness visited Province Wellesley, and was entertained at the sugar estate of Caledonia, the property of the Right Hon. Edward Horsman, M.P. On Monday the Duke and party shot over the same estate and made a very excellent bag; 123 snipe and seven quail were secured by the six guns, sixty-one snipe and five quail falling to the Duke's share. He slept at Caledonia on Monday night, and returned to Penang on Tuesday afternoon, breakfasting at the estate of Batu Kawan, where he inspected two tigers which had recently been captured there. A grand ball in the evening closed the festivities, and on Wednesday at eleven o'clock the guns announced that our Royal visitor was about to embark. As he left the jetty a ringing cheer saluted him, which was repeated again and again as the gallant ship sailed majestically away, followed by the good wishes of not the least loyal subjects of her Majesty the Queen, to whom, through her sailor son, the inhabitants of Penang had desired to offer a proof of their affection."

The views engraved are from photographs taken by Mr. K. Fellberg, of Penang.



## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT PENANG.



THE LEVEE AT THE COURT OF REQUESTS.



HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE DUKE.





WATERFALL NEAR PENANG.



## BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Rock Abbey, Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, the wife of Richard A. Massy, Esq., resident magistrate, Manor Hamilton, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at the Chaplain's house, county gaol, Lewes, the wife of the Rev. Francis Duke, M.A., Chaplain, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Mary's, Putney, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Henry, Thomas William Bischoff, youngest son of Charles Bischoff, Esq., of Woodcote Lodge, Wimbledon Park, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Charles E. Pollock, Esq., late of Tacna, Peru.

On Dec. 6, at Valparaiso, by the Rev. Richard Dennett, D.C.L., Consular Chaplain, James W. Howe, Esq., to Isabel, eldest daughter of Joseph Sothers, Esq., late of Tacna, Peru.

On the 31st ult., at St. James's Church, Marsh-lane, Bootle, by the Rev. Robert Conlan, Captain George Nugent Conlan, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's service, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Bullen, Esq., of Liverpool. No cards.

## DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at his father's house, 19, Beaumont-street, Marylebone, Crichton, only son of Thomas Smith, Esq., in his 42nd year.

On the 15th ult., William Douglas, son of Charles S. Nicol, Esq., late of Vancouver Island, aged 4 years and 15 days.

On the 30th ult., at 154, Portsdown-road, Maida-hill, Thomas Sutherland, Esq., late of the Cape of Good Hope, in the 83rd year of his age.

\* The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12.

SUNDAY, Feb. 6.—Fifth Sunday after Epiphany. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; Rev. W. C. Fynes Webber, Sub-Dean, Vicar of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon R. Gregory; special evening service, 7 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle. Chapel Royal, Savoy: 11.30 the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7.0 the Rev. F. Maclear, B.D., Head Master of King's College School. Chapel Royal, St. James's, morning, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., the Sub-Dean.

MONDAY, 7.—Charles Dickens, born, 1812. Meetings: Royal Institution General Meeting, 2 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Bloxam on Chemistry); Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.; Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Jensen on Steenstrup's Conical Screw Cannon); Conference on National Education at Society of Arts, 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 7 p.m.

TUESDAY, 8.—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded at Fotheringay, 1587. Half-Quarter Day. Moon's first quarter, 6.19 p.m. Meetings: Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; University College, London, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Morley on the "Fæerie Queen"); Ethnological and Photographic Societies, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Humphry on the Limbs). Meeting of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, 9.—Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, burnt for heresy, 1555. Meetings: Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.; Geological and Graphic Societies, 8 p.m.; Royal Microscopical Society (anniversary), 8 p.m. British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, 10.—Marriage of the Queen, 1840. Sir David Brewster, natural philosopher, died, 1888. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. O'Neil on the Fine Arts); Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Cope on Painting); Inventors' Institute, 7.30 p.m.; Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Antiquaries', and Zoological Societies, 8.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. Odling on Vegetable Products).

FRIDAY, 11.—The Spanish Constituent Cortes opened at Madrid, 1869. Meetings: Royal Astronomical Society (anniversary), 3 p.m.; Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.; Quekett Club, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. Carpenter on the Deep Sea, 9 p.m.).

SATURDAY, 12.—Independence of Chili by San Martin, 1817. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society, 2.30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 33	5 49	6 6	6 24	6 42	7 1	7 22
7 46	8 16	8 33	8 59	9 29	10 6	10 46
11 27						

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAT.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
Jan.	26	30° 39.6	28° 0	25.3	90	6	23° 0	31.2	NE. NNE.	55	0.00
	27	30° 32.29	25.7	25.7	100	0	20	34.1	SW. SSW.	42	0.00
	28	30° 14.8	30.3	28.0	92	10	16.8	35.5	SW. SE. SSE.	135	0.00
	29	30° 11.8	31.4	25.5	81	0	23.5	39.2	ESE. SSE.	150	0.00
	30	...	...	...	...	...	24.0	44.8	ESE. E. SE.	407	0.19
	31	29° 71.4	40.5	39.4	93	10	32.6	44.8	SSE. S.	296	0.38
Feb. 1	29° 6.8	42.5	40.4	93	8	34.0	47.0	SSW. S.	533	0.70	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.442	30.271	30.170	30.126	30.070	29.648	30.018
Temperature of Air	28.0	23.1	29.4	30.7	31.9	41.4	42.1
Temperature of Evaporation	26.2	23.0	29.3	29.1	31.8	40.3	41.4
Direction of Wind	NE.	SW.	SSW.	ESE.	ESE.	ESE.	SSW.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES. NOW OPEN Daily from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IS NOW OPEN, 6, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Gas on dark days.

**GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.**—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

**OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street, W.**  
THE SPRING EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Colour will OPEN ON MONDAY, 14th inst. Private View by Tickets only, Saturday, 12th inst. G. F. CHESTER and J. W. BENSON, Hon. Secs.

**SATURDAY BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.**  
Director, Mr. John Boosey. In consequence of the continued success of the LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, it has been determined to commence a New Series of similar Entertainments, to take place every Saturday Evening, at St. James's Hall. The first Saturday Ballad Concert will be on SATURDAY, FEB. 12, when the following Artists will appear:—Madame Sherrington and Mlle. Liebart; Miss Blanche Cole and Miss Julia Elton; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Carter, Mr. W. J. Fielding, Mr. Chaplin Herry, and Mr. J. G. Patey. Pianoforte, Miss Kate Roberts. Violin, Mr. Carrodus. The Orpheus Glee Union, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Fielding, Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. Prices of Admission: Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s. and 2s.; Area, 2s.; Orchestra and Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be had of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., 20, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; A. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange Buildings; Kelly, Westbourne-grove; Ford, Upper-street; Islington; Fabian, Circus-road; St. John's-wood; and of Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SATURDAY BALLAD CONCERTS.**  
The First Concert SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 12.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SATURDAY BALLAD CONCERTS.**  
One Thousand Seats at 1s.; Six Hundred at 2s.; Balcony, 3s.; Stalls, 5s.

**MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.**  
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 7, the Programme will include Mozart's Quartet in D Major; Beethoven's Trio in D Major, for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello; Mendelssohn's Variations for Piano; and Vivaldi's Chaconne, for Violin (first time). Executants—MM. Joachim, Franklin-Taylor, L. Rios, Strauss, and Piatelli; Vocalists—Mlle. Carola. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa-Stalls, 5s.; Balcony 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (Last Season) in AGES**  
and COX and BOSS (24th time). Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—Morning Representations, every Thursday and Saturday, at Three.

## MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S FAREWELL READINGS.

IN ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 8, the Story of Little Donkey (last time) and Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party (from "Pickwick"). Tuesday, Feb. 15, Boots at the Holly Tree Inn, Sikes and Nancy (from "Oliver Twist"), and Mrs. Gamp (last time). Tuesday, Feb. 22, Nicholas Nickleby (at Mr. Squeers's School, last time) and Mr. Chops, the Dwarf (last time). Tuesday, March 1, David Copperfield (last time) and the Trial from "Pickwick". Tuesday, March 8, Boots at the Holly Tree Inn (last time), Sikes and Nancy (from "Oliver Twist", last time), and Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party (from "Pickwick", last time). Tuesday, March 15, Final Farewell-Reading, the Christmas Carol (last time) and the Trial from "Pickwick" (last time). Commence at Eight o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 7s.; Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, No. 50, New Bond-street.

## HAMLET.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

Every MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, and on Saturdays at Three, Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET, as arranged in a selection of Scenes for Reading by Mr. J. M. BELLEW, with the Characters personated, and the Play illustrated with novel and complete Scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Calcott, and O'Connor.

Act 1. Norman Guard-Chamber, with Platform before the Castle. Painted by Mr. O'Connor.

Scene 2. The King's Hall of Audience. By Mr. O'Connor.

Scene 5. Outer Court, with Castle Keep. Royal Chapel, and Distant View of the Coast of Norway. By Mr. O'Connor.

Act 2 and Act 3. The Queen's Vaulted Chamber, with Oratory. Painted by Mr. Grieve.

Act 5. Scene 1. Quadrangular Cloister and Churchyard, adjoining an ancient Danish Church. By Mr. Calcott.

Dresses by Mr. S. May, Machinist, Mr. Warton. Music composed and arranged by Mr. Fagan. Conductor, Mr. F. Stanislaus.

The Box Office open from Eleven to Five. Stall entrance in Mortimer-street. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Body of the Hall, 2s.; Admission, 1s.

G. REEVES SMITH, Manager.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—Ten Days more of Great

Pantomime, DICK WHITTINGTON, Mondays to Fridays. Instead of being withdrawn as heretofore at this time, from its unparalleled success it will be continued each day the two next weeks.

Miss Caroline Parkes (Dick Whittington), Mr. T. H. Friend (Tommy Snail), and Fred Evans (Clown), should be seen by all.

Act Tuesday, Feb. 8, in addition to the Pantomime and the American Skaters, Moe and Goodrich, (who appear each day), the National Peristeric Society will hold its Great Annual Show of Pigeons in the Tropical Department. Those present last year agree in pronouncing this to be the most pleasing and interesting of all Shows—not only to fanciers but to the general public. No extra charge.

Monday to Friday, at 2.30, for the Shilling Days.

Saturday Concert and Promenade, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Tickets.

The February issue, admitting to Jan. 31, 1871, at all entrances. Agents, and 6, Exeter Hall.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT** at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. All the Year Round. The Charming Entertainment of the Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely crowded audiences to this Hall eight, and often ten, times in each week for five consecutive years, an instance of popularity altogether unprecedented. The great Company is now permanently increased by Forty Performers. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; Alfred Hays, Royal Exchange; and at the Hall from 9 a.m. Doors open for Act and to Entrance at 7.30, for the Evening Performance, 7.30.—Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Proprietors.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY** the Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The old and exceedingly successful programme now withdrawn, after an uninterrupted run of eight months' duration.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY** the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS produce an ENTIRELY NEW REPERTOIRE of SONGS, BALLADS, &c., written and composed expressly for them by J. R. Thomas, Lutz, and H. C. Work, Composer of "Father, Come Home," "Just Before the Battle," and many other popular songs. All rights strictly reserved. Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess.

**W. S. WOODIN'S Eleventh Week at the EGYPTIAN**  
HALL, Mr. W. S. Woodin at Home, with his Famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK Entertainments, in the Large Room, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every evening (except Saturday), at 8; Saturday morning, at 3. The beautiful Scenic and Panoramic Illustrations by J. O'Connor. "Mr. Woodin has spared no expense in magnificently decorating and luxuriously furnishing his salon for the comfort of his patrons." Seats may be secured in advance at the Box-office, open from 10 till 3; also at Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street; and all the principal music-sellers. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Family private box, one, two, and three guineas. Carriages at ten. Special Notice.—Mr. Woodin will give an Extra Morning Performance on Wednesday next, Feb. 9. Manager, Mr. Dudley.

**HAMILTON'S AMERICA AS IT IS**, Pictorial, Musical, and Vocal, Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. Admission, 2s., 1s., and 6d. Concert Hall, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.

## THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Positively the Last Three Weeks of the Pantomime.—On MONDAY will be performed the Drury Lane Comic Christmas Annual, entitled BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, or, Harlequin and Old Mother Bunch. Written by E. L. Blanchard; with extensive scenery and elaborate effects by William Beverley. Preceded by, each Evening, a New Farce, entitled I'M NOT MYSELF AT ALL.—MORNING PERFORMANCES OF THE PANTOMIME EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at Two o'clock. On Monday, Feb. 15, Mr. T. C. King will make his appearance in the character of William Tell. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.—On Monday, Feb. 22, will be revived the Irish Romantic Drama of PEEP O' DAY.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Six Nights** of the great Comedy NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES. Last Six Nights of THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS. On Monday Next Mr. Sothorn as Lord Dunderbury; Mr. Buckstone as Asa Trenchard.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.**—Every Evening, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Misses Herbert, Henrade, Larkin, and Sallie Turner; Messrs. Mark Smith, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, A. W. Young, Gail Murray, and Samuel Brough. After which, New Burlesque, LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Mrs. John Wood. To conclude with A HAPPY FAIR.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn.**  
The present Entertainment is universally conceded to be the best ever given in this elegant building. Entirely free from coarseness or vulgarity, and in every respect irreproachable. Stupendous Combination. SCENES in the ARENA, by the largest and most brilliant company of Equestrians and Gymnasts ever brought together; and the exquisite Melodies of the MATTHEWS BROTHERS' TROUPE OF ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS. Every Evening at Half-past Seven.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn.**  
Glorious reception of Matthews Brothers' Troupe of Original Christy Minstrels, rotating nearly all the original members, together with the great Band of forty-three performers, who substantiated their claim to originality in an action, of which they were the plaintiffs, tried in the Queen's Bench Hall Court, Westminster Hall, February, 1869. Entertainment stands unrivalled. The great Comedians, Harry and William Matthews, double quartet, all stars, full chorus, &c.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn.**  
Poiret the Terrible, in his awe-inspiring flights, at every Morning and Evening Performance. For grace, agility, and fearlessness this great artist stands unrivalled.

**NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.**  
JACK THE GIANT-KILLER, or, Harlequin and the Seven Champions, Every Evening, at Seven. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglas. Morning Performances every Monday and Thursday at Half-past Twelve. Children half price.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

Parliament will reassemble "for the dispatch of business" on Tuesday next. It is to be hoped that it will address itself in earnest to the redress, as far as legislation can effect a redress, of the most urgent of the evils under which the country is now suffering. Foremost amongst them is the frightful extent of destitution, especially in the metropolis. We have before us a return made to the House of Commons, giving a "comparative statement of the number of paupers of all classes (except lunatic paupers in asylums, and vagrants) in receipt of relief on the last day of each week" in November, 1868 and 1869 respectively. The return shows an increase in the number of persons in receipt of relief in the metropolis of no less than 4499, or 3.4 per cent, between the first week of November, 1868 and 1869, or, taking the whole of England and Wales, of 18,803 persons, an increase of 2 per cent. In the first week of November, 1868, the total number of paupers relieved in England and Wales (excluding lunatics and vagrants) was 936,680, of which 133,575 were relieved in the metropolis alone; in the corresponding week of 1869 the number had risen to 955,483 for the whole country, and for the metropolis to 138,074. The increase is entirely due to outdoor paupers, indoor paupers having slightly diminished

within the period. We regret to be compelled to add that the last week of November shows the increase to be progressive; not, indeed, as compared with the same week in 1868, but as compared with the first week of November, 1869.

It is not without the most unfeigned reluctance that we thrust these figures under the reader's notice. But they indicate an enormous and, still worse, a growing evil. They show that somewhere about 5 per cent of the whole population of England and Wales subsist upon the forced contributions of the rest; or, stated in another way, that every four families, averaging five individuals to a family, maintain between them a destitute person. Now, this cannot be a healthy condition of things. It needs to be searching inquired into, and accounted for. Whence does it arise? In part, no doubt, from temporary and accidental causes, but in part, also, from causes in constant operation, and yet, to a considerable extent, preventible. A knowledge of the disease, the old proverb tells us, is half way to its cure. We want more light thrown upon the springs of pauperism. It is requisite that we should see it in the process of gestation, that we should watch its growth, that we should become acquainted with its habits, that we should follow its migrations, that we should ascertain what nourishes and extends it—in fine, that we should acquire a full and accurate knowledge of its natural history. And this, we think, Parliament is bound to obtain for its constituents as soon as may be. Other matters are of high, but this of pauperism is of paramount importance to the country. A reformed House of Commons, elected, so far as boroughs are concerned, by household suffrage, cannot consistently ignore a question so intimately affecting the material comfort of those whom it represents. We trust, therefore, that Mr. Goschen will be able to give some satisfactory account of the matter next Session, or, if unable to do so with the materials of information within his reach, that he will organise and propose some method of inquiry which will bring the whole subject of pauperism more distinctly under the eye of the public.

It need hardly be pointed out how important it would be to determine, upon authentic evidence, to what extent the increase of pauperism is traceable to any settled diminution of the staple interests of the country—the cotton trade, the wool trade, the iron trade, and so on—and, if a diminution has been established and threatens to be permanent, what have been and are the active causes in producing it. It is quite clear that there is an unusual want of employment, not only local but general, and that it cannot be wholly ascribed to transient conditions. Well, what is it due to? To a bad system of currency? To a distrust of capitalists in commercial integrity? To free trade? To the restrictive and disabling effects of trades unions? To over-speculation? To superfluous population? To excessive and burdensome taxation? What prospect is there of better times? Should times improve, what hope is there of any large percentage of pauperism being reabsorbed into the ranks of industry? How far is the evil an hereditary one? How far is it the effect of misfortune, and how far of depravity? These are deeply-interesting questions, trustworthy answers to which would be of great practical moment. To some of them, perhaps, the only replies to be obtained must, after all, be merely conjectural—statements of opinion rather than of fact; and of most of them able attempts have already been made to exhibit a solution. But the country stands in need of a more precise and authoritative account of all the phenomena of what may be designated this chronic social endemic; for unquestionably, if it is to be subdued, or even minimised, it will have to be grappled with intelligently as well as resolutely. The strong will needs to be under the guidance of the clear head.

The subject is of the greater importance because with the existence of superabundant pauperism there is always a predisposition to resort to emigration for its relief—as in olden times most diseases were treated with blood-letting. Just now, for instance, there is a rage for getting unemployed men out of the country; and it does seem not merely wise but imperative, where work cannot be got for men, to send men to the colonies, where labour is in large and constant demand. So far as the transference is effected by natural agencies, the result doubtless tends to good. Voluntary emigration, or emigration assisted by private combination and by liberal colonial arrangements, is an immense boon to individuals; but its influence upon the pauperism of the country is hardly appreciable. To make any decided impression upon the existing percentage of destitution, emigration must be conducted on a grand scale and by the agency of the State. But is it quite certain that this will be a benefit, either to the country left or to the country adopted? Would a systematic and wholesale deportation of unemployed hands—that is, of able-bodied persons now receiving outdoor relief—be desirable in the present circumstances of the country? Is so violent a remedy really necessary? Would it, in fact, turn out to be a remedy at all? Of course, we do not ask these questions with a view to set forth our own answer to them. They should be answered, however, before the country is hurried into the adoption of means for the cure of pauperism which may possibly have the effect of ultimately increasing and intensifying the very evil it was designed to extingush.

The whole subject of pauperism requires thorough investigation; and, in our judgment, none but a Parliamentary inquiry, or one conducted under the guidance of a Royal Commission, will answer the purpose. The Poor-Law Board ought for once to get out of the groove in which it ordinarily moves, and show a spirit of enterprise. We hope Mr. Goschen will not allow himself to be overborne by departmental conservatism and apathy. There is no reason to suppose that he will consciously succumb to the influence of officialism; but even he may be none the worse for friendly admonition. There is no danger so great, we will not say to a Liberal Government,



but to the Government of any party, as the steady growth of pauperism, and, assuredly, there is no condition of the country which reflects more discredit on its rulers. The law of land-tenure in Ireland may ask and receive the chief attention of her Majesty's Ministers and of Parliament in the coming Session; but we cannot but express our earnest hope that destitution in England will not be forgotten. It is not a fever, but it is atrophy; and, if neglected, may lead, there is reason to fear, to consequences fatal to the political and social well-being of the country.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House. Her Majesty has been obliged to give up her intention of opening Parliament in person, in consequence of her recent indisposition. In accordance with the latest arrangements, the Court will return to Windsor Castle about the 12th inst.

Yesterday week a deputation of the national committee for the reception of the King of the Belgians arrived at Osborne and submitted to the Queen's inspection the basket containing the national address to the King and Queen of the Belgians. Princess Louise was present with her Majesty. The Countess of Gainsborough, Colonel Ponsonby, and the Master of the Household were in attendance. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, drove out. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Martin arrived at Osborne. Lady Churchill and the Hon. Harriet Phipps left Osborne.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

On Sunday the Queen and the members of the Royal family attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

On Monday the Queen walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice walked out. Earl De Grey dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, took a drive. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice rode out. Princess Christian, accompanied by Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, and attended by Lady Susan Melville and Colonel Ponsonby, left Osborne for Frogmore House. Earl De Grey and Colonel G. A. Maude left Osborne.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

Sir Albert Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms, has placed the regalia and banner of Prince Leopold, who is one of the newly-created knights of the Order of the Garter, in the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The arms of the Prince are affixed above the canopy over the third stall from the Sovereign's pew, and next to that of the Duke of Edinburgh, at the west end of the choir.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continued to entertain numerous distinguished visitors at Gunton Hall, Norfolk, until Thursday, when the party separated. The Duke of Cambridge has been on a visit to their Royal Highnesses.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess and the Duke of Cambridge attended Divine service at Gunton church. The Rev. H. Lubbock, M.A., officiated.

The Prince, with his guests, has had good sport shooting, and for several days the ice upon the ornamental water in the park afforded good skating. The Princess has taken daily drives.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, have arrived at Marlborough House.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned to town from visiting Prince Christian at Frogmore House.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton have returned to town from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived in town from Bowood.

Marquis and Marchioness Camden have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Bayham Abbey, Lamberhurst.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have returned to Ickworth Park, from visiting the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Fitzwilliam at their seat near Peterborough.

The Marquis of Bowmont has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

Earl and Countess Stanhope have arrived in town from Chevening.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Ingestre Hall, Stafford.

The Countess Dowager of Kinnoull has arrived in Belgrave-square from Whitley Court.

Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-place from Linton Park, near Maidstone.

Parliamentary dinners will be given, on Monday next, by Earl Granville and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and by Lord Cairns and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, at their respective residences.

### EARL GRANVILLE ON EMIGRATION.

In acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a letter addressed by the Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation to the various colonial governors, Earl Granville writes that the only colonies to which it is likely that the corporation can send emigrants are Canada, the Cape, Natal, or Australasia. In all these, except Natal and West Australia, the management of the Crown lands has been surrendered to the colonial Governments. Except, therefore, in those two colonies the Secretary of State could not interfere to procure the corporation grants of land; and in those two colonies there are special circumstances, arising from the wasteful manner in which land has heretofore been given away, which would make it very inexpedient to do so. Lord Granville does not see, therefore, that he can assist the corporation in that respect. Neither could he assist the corporation in obtaining guarantees of loans, or in recovery of advances or grants in aid. Any such assistance if it is to be obtained at all, must come from the local Legislatures; but (his Lordship adds) the history of the past renders it unlikely that colonial governments would adopt the responsibility of collecting such advances. With respect to forwarding emigrants to their destination, Lord Granville apprehends that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the cordial co-operation of the local Governments, especially if the expenses were defrayed from the funds of the corporation. His Lordship says that he has no doubt that whatever measures may be undertaken by the corporation towards setting on foot a healthy emigration will be beneficial both to the emigrants and the colonies; and, though he must decline on the part of her Majesty's Government to give exceptional advantages to the corporation, or to any other company, he will be ready to direct the Governors of the colonies to afford information on any specific points which persons interested in the colonies may desire.

Major-General David Russell, C.B., has been appointed Colonel of the 75th Foot, vice General St. John Augustus Clerke, deceased.

It is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* that, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, G.C.B., has been promoted to be an Admiral of the Fleet, vice Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H., deceased, and the following promotions consequent thereon have also been made from the same date:—Active List.—Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral Hon. Swynfen Thomas Carnegie, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral; Captain James Aylmer Paynter to be Rear-Admiral. Reserved List.—Rear-Admiral R. H. Stopford to be Vice-Admiral.

### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Freemasonry in England, if we judge of its character by that of some of our personal acquaintance who are initiated in the sacred rites, is a very innocent bond of goodfellowship. It cannot be anything very wicked in Germany; for we remember the moral strain of Goethe's lyric of human life, entitled "The Mason's Lodge," which Carlyle esteems a truly religious "psalm or hymn." The Grand Lodge at Baireuth—Jean Paul's native place, if anybody still cares for that fantastic but most amiable genius—has come forward in defence of the principles of its society against the Pope. These Freemasons of Baireuth, which is a Protestant district, are not afraid of the actual suppression of their lodge, by the Bavarian Government, in consequence of an act of the Roman Council. The policy of the South German Governments just now is to appear more liberal than Prussia. But we know the mortal enmity between the Freemasons and the Jesuits, which has so often during the last hundred and fifty years prompted the friends of one or the other side to invoke the powers of State and Church for the destruction of their ancient foes. The Freemasons at this moment declare, in Germany, that they see the Jesuits preparing mischief at Rome. A century has scarcely elapsed since the Jesuits were expelled by Royal and Imperial decrees from almost every country in Europe, and their Order was dissolved by a reforming Pope. The influence of the Freemasons had its share in that catastrophe; but the tables were turned when all the world of respectability shuddered at the French Revolution; and the dismal book of a Royalist Abbé, translated into English under the patronage of Burke, accused those benevolent masqueraders of a conspiracy to cut off the heads of all kings, priests, and nobles. "So runs the world away," and so doth the whirligig of time bring about its revenges. The Jesuits, who came back to every Continental kingdom with the Cossacks in 1814, would like to smite the Masons with so mighty a thunderbolt as a decree passed by the Ecumenical Council. The Masons appeal beforehand to public opinion. They feel a sincere reverence for Christianity; they are peaceful and obedient subjects of the State, but they do not interfere with political or ecclesiastical affairs. Their society is devoted to humane objects; they wish to have nothing to do with the Pope, if he will but let them alone. The only sin of which they plead guilty is that of being tolerant to people of all religious creeds. But this delinquency, in spite of the Encyclical and the Syllabus, and of the Ecumenical Council, will be deemed a virtue in the modern world.

From Freemasonry to fishing is a rapid descent, though St. Peter's successor, being himself a symbolical fisherman, may, perhaps, regard the brethren of the mystic tie as a band of poachers setting their trout-lines "in a peculiar river." The annual dinner of the London Piscatorial Society, on Wednesday evening, was not spoiled by fears of ecclesiastical denunciation. Had the day been Friday nothing would have been more strictly orthodox than a dinner of fish; but this was a feast of fishermen, who added flesh and fowl to their bill of fare. The chairman, Mr. George Haydon (a Past Master in Masonry, as well as a master of Isaac Walton's gentle craft), who presided with manly geniality over a hundred guests, was supported by Mr. Frank Buckland, her Majesty's Inspector of Fisheries; and that clever practical naturalist, in his own spirited and energetic style, described the efforts by which he hopes to stock the Thames and other English rivers with noble salmon and the imported "great lake trout." The exhibition of stuffed fish-skins, and of plaster models, the latter cast by Mr. Buckland and beautifully painted by Mr. Rolfe, was a show of real fresh-water wonders. The Tweed salmon, above 4 ft. long and weighing 44 lb., caught with a single gut by the Hon. C. Ellis; the 8 lb. or 9 lb. trout, the big eel from the Itchen, the pike (that shark of rivers), the barbel, roach, and other species, were duly admired. Prizes of silver plate were honourably presented to the most successful anglers of the past season; and many a deed of prowess on the Thames, the Colne, the Lea, the Darent, or the Whit, obtained its just recognition—not forgetting the exploit of that young lady who had helped to catch 233 gudgeon, and of the chairman's little boy, eight years old, who had landed a fine trout with the hand-net, beneath his father's rod. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is not an appropriate proverb in this case. The merry meeting, none the duller for a dash of scientific interest, went on with speech, and song, and story, in a style that worshipful Master Isaac or worthy Mr. Cotton would have heartily approved. Angling, the healthful pastime of quiet middle-class citizens, will not soon be erased from the list of our national sports. It is eminently an English practice, though we doubt the etymology of "Angle-land," suggested by one of the speakers at St. James's Hall.

A calm judgment of facts is the best of intellectual talents. Sir Roderick Murchison is again right in discrediting the new rumour of Dr. Livingstone's death. It comes this time from the west coast of Africa, not from the east coast, as before; and the fearless traveller, deeply plunging through the dread waste and middle of that broad continent, is said to have been killed and burnt by the savages at the source of the Congo. But this tragedy, if it happened at all, must have been performed at least ninety days before Jan. 9, when Captain Cochrane got the news; and Livingstone was at Ujiji about midsummer, waiting for supplies from Zanzibar, which could not reach him earlier than the end of September. Without the supplies he could not have started to go round the north end of Lake Tanganyika to the head of the Congo. This reasoning was strong enough by itself to dispel the ugly story published by Mr. Doherty; but Messrs. Grant and Brodie's interesting letter, which shows that this story was falsely told by the Cezembe man to the Portuguese trader a twelvemonth ago, when Livingstone was alive and well, has exploded the mythical bubble. There are characteristic touches of native superstition in his description of the Doctor as "a great fetish man who spoke every day with the sun, and always kept an animal, in a box, which never ate anything, and which told him the way when he asked it." The notion of books and papers, too, as a fetish—that is, a portion of material substance endowed by spiritual enchantment with sufficient intelligence to talk to its possessor—is very significant. The Cezembe man, poor ignorant heathen, is scarcely wiser than the fashionable patrons of "spiritual manifestations," who purchase their fetish—the *planchette*—at a certain shop in Southampton-row, and who bid it write, without hands, a message from their dead brothers and sisters. When the evangelisation of Borrioboolah-Gha is completed and the "residuum" of our town population is instructed by the rival schemes of the education-mongers, the imbecile victims of a stupid faith in Mediums should be rescued by a common-sense Home Mission, with free entrance to ladies' drawing-rooms and small tea-parties—and with authority to "turn the tables" upon them.

Everybody, of whatever creed or party, must be glad to see that the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland, the ecclesiastical body to which belong the names of Jeremy Taylor, of Swift and Berkeley, and Whately, and others ever bright in the literature of our common language, is in a fair way to reorganise herself once more, after the shock of Disestablishment. The scheme for its constitution, devised by the committee of the Laymen's Conference, is somewhat complex, but fair and liberal in spirit, and promises to give the hierarchy and clergy quite as much power as they ought to desire. The affairs of each parish church are to be administered by a select committee of the congregation, with the incumbent, curate, and churchwardens. Each diocese is to have a committee of patronage, formed of three clerical and three lay members of the Synod, who will associate to themselves, upon the occasion of a parish vacancy, three elected parishioners, to nominate three clergymen as candidates for the appointment of one by the Bishop. The appointment of a Bishop to a vacant see is to be made by the College of Bishops choosing one of three clergymen nominated by the Diocesan Synod. The whole plan is an instructive study for theoretical amateurs of a republican polity. If the Irish Protestant Church, with its Senate of Bishops, be successfully reconstituted after such a model, the experiment may be a guide to future projectors in remote parts of the world. Meantime, let us wish peace and prosperity to the Disestablished Sister of the Church of England!

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual ball of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club took place on Wednesday night at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The restoration of that beautiful relic of the architecture of the fourteenth century, St. Stephen's Crypt, is now completed.

Professor Seeley delivered the first of a series of lectures on "Roman History," in the lecture-room of the South Kensington Museum, on Saturday last.

Sir Stafford Northcote will preside at the distribution of medals and prizes of the Female School of Art, in the lecture-theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on Wednesday next.

The Strangers' Home for Asiatics—the foundation-stone of which was laid by the late Prince Consort in 1856—was reopened, yesterday week, by Lord Lawrence, late Governor-General of India.

On Thursday there was an exhibition of some of the works of the late Mr. F. Y. Hurlstone, at the rooms of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts—Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy, in the chair.

On Monday the Italia Platense was launched from the yard of Messrs. Dudgeon, at Cubitt Town, which is the first of a series which is intended to ply between Genoa and other parts of the Italian seaboard and the Republics adjacent to the Rio de la Plata.

The official inquiry into the dispute between the St. Pancras guardians and their medical officer closed on Monday. The Commissioners announced that their decision would be reserved until the close of a further inquiry, which the Poor-Law Board had directed them to make into certain charges affecting the character of Dr. Ellis.

Yesterday week the Metropolitan Board of Works rejected Mr. Roche's amendment disagreeing with the conclusion arrived at by the Royal Commission on Water Supply, which recommended that the service of the metropolis should not remain in the hands of private companies. At the same meeting it was reported that the entire sum required for the service of the board this year would be nearly £400,000.

The new cab regulations came into effect on Tuesday. From an official paper on the subject, we learn that the hiring is to be by distance, unless at the commencement it is expressed to be by time. When it is by distance, no fare is to be less than a shilling, and the flag must state the rate per mile complete, and also for any portion of a mile. When by time, the driver is not compelled to drive more than one hour, and the flag must show the charge per hour, or for less than an hour, and also for every period of fifteen minutes above an hour. Two children are to count as one person. Whether by distance or time, each package carried outside will be charged 2d. extra; and for each person above two, an extra charge for the whole journey of 6d. Extra charges if a hackney-carriage be discharged beyond a four-mile radius are to be permitted, if exhibited on the flag.

The annual meeting of the governors of the National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, was held, on Tuesday, at 2, Adelphi-terrace, Strand—the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel in the chair. Mr. Neale F. Horne, secretary, read the report of the general committee, which stated that the first pair of houses is now fully occupied by patients from various parts of the kingdom. The second pair was rapidly approaching completion. During the last two years and a half £5043 had been contributed towards the funds, but little short of £20,000 was still required to complete the entire design, so as to accommodate upwards of one hundred in-patients. The committee referred in grateful terms to the interest graciously displayed in the institution by the Queen, who, in July last, deputed her Royal Highness Princess Louise to lay, on her behalf, the foundation-stone of the second block of buildings.

A discussion took place at the Royal Colonisation Society, on Monday evening, on "Self-supporting Emigration." The speakers, including Colonel Maude, who introduced the subject, and Lord Bury, who presided, were of opinion that emigration from a populous community was economically advantageous, and that grants of money, the repayment being spread over several years, might safely be made to emigrants.—The executive committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Society met on Wednesday at the Mansion House. It was stated that difficulty had been experienced in getting subscriptions. Four thousand people, who are prepared to contribute £10,000, are ready to emigrate under the auspices of the society, and the whole expense for sending out this batch would amount to £25,000; but of the £15,000 needed, only about one third has been received.—The Bank of Australasia has forwarded, through the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, a donation of 100 gs. to the National Emigration League.—Mr. Hughes, M.P., lecturing to a working men's club, sums up his conclusions on emigration, that for agricultural labourers and rough workmen it is the right thing, and may be good also for young men fond of enterprise and adventure; but a skilled artisan had better stay at home.

### PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

At the quarterly meeting of the Royal Society, held yesterday week—Mr. Henry Pownall, chairman of the Middlesex magistrates, in the chair—several rewards of an honorary and pecuniary character were presented in cases of saving life from fire.

Among the recipients were Mr. George Stout, who saved the lives of two children, at a fire at Court-street, Whitechapel, in January, 1869; Mr. B. C. James Jeal, who saved the lives of three aged persons (two being invalids) at a fire, on Jan. 22, 1869; Messrs. P. S. James Taylor and P. C. Patrick Madigan, who conjointly, at a fire at the Wheatsheaf, Three Colt-street, on Jan. 31, 1869, rescued the landlord, his wife, and two children; Mr. P. C. Thomas Leeson, of the Liverpool Constabulary, who saved the lives of two children on March 23, 1869, at a fire at Constance-street, Liverpool; Mr. F. Hampson, of 23, St. James's-road, Holloway, who rendered very praiseworthy services in the preservation of life at a fire at 358, Caledonian-road, on May 4, 1869. In the case of the fire at Pentonville, in June last, there were four persons rewarded for their exertions in saving life.

The rewards voted which stand for presentation at an ensuing meeting comprise four Metropolitan Fire Brigade cases; the society's silver medal to Mr. Edward Craddock, who, by his prompt and gallant conduct, saved the life of Martha Williams, at the fire which occurred at the works of Messrs. Evans, of Wolverhampton, on Nov. 1, 1869; the society's silver medal to Mr. I. N. Budd and Captain Bull, of the 9th Surrey Rifles, for their exertions in saving life at the late fire at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond. Also testimonials to the Misses Burdett, of Ancaster House, Richmond-hill, recording the presence of mind and energy displayed by them in arousing the inmates on the occasion of this fire, which would probably, but for their exertions, have been attended with further loss of life.

Several matters, chiefly of a formal character, having been disposed of, the meeting separated.

Sir Henry Barron has lost his seat for Waterford. Baron Hughes decided on Monday that Sir Henry's agents had committed bribery, but refused to give the seat to Mr. Bernal Osborne.

Several naval promotions are announced. Admiral Sir Provo W. P. Wallis, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, will be advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral; and Sir W. H. Johnstone, K.C.B., to that of Rear-Admiral—stepping over the head of Admiral Sir H. Stewart, G.C.B., who prefers remaining Governor and Visitor of Greenwich Hospital.

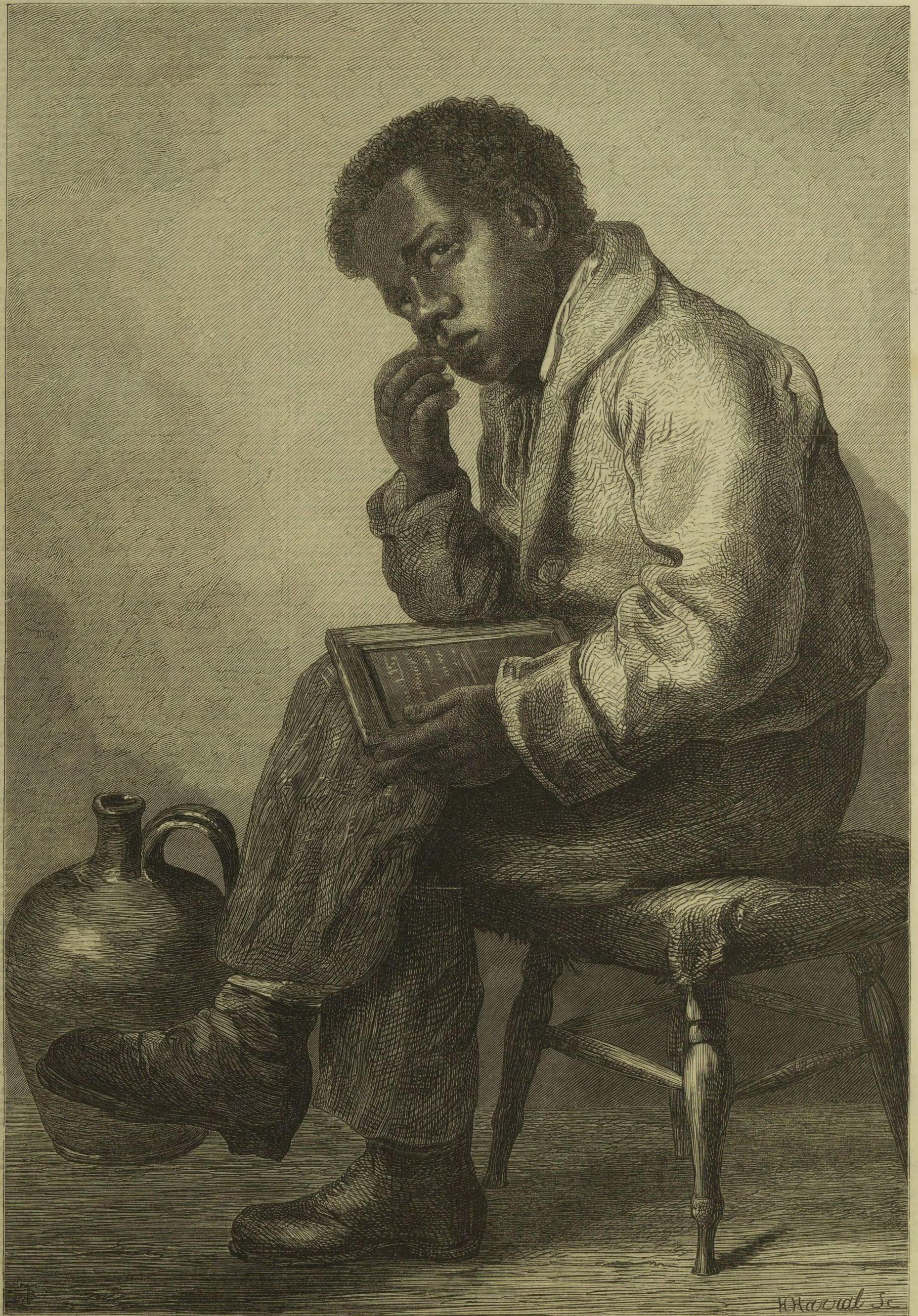
A general order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India on the subject of beards. The order states that paragraph 358 of the Queen's Regulations will be considered as cancelled so far as concerns the British portion of the army serving in India, and that it will be optional with all ranks to wear beards or not, but when worn they must be kept of a moderate length, and cut periodically, at the same time as the hair.





THE MARMORATA, ON THE TIBER, THE ANCIENT PORT OF ROME.





"A BROWN STUDY," BY W. HUNT.



## THE MARMORATA AT ROME.

There is a place on the left bank of the Tiber, close under the Aventine hill, called the Marmorata. Here the marble still used by the sculptors of Rome is landed from the quarries. Excavations in this locality have for centuries always turned up blocks of marble, and often of very precious kinds. The many public works in Rome, particularly the building and renovation of churches, led the authorities to make more extended search for these marbles, and in this they have been very successful. Many fine blocks have been found; and one, of large dimensions and of a very valuable kind, has been selected by the Pope as the main part of a column to be erected as a monument of the Ecumenical Council, the site of which is to be on the Mount Janiculum, on the west side of Rome, above St. Peter's. While this search for marbles was going on, a most important discovery was made in relation to the antiquities of Rome. The excavations laid bare the old quay on the banks of the Tiber, which had in the early times been the port of the city. There are still existing on the grounds of Prince Torlonia the remains of the ancient Emporium, which dates as far back as 195 B.C. Livy says:—"Illustrious in that year was the edileship of Marcus Emilius Lepidus and Emilius Paulus; they levied fines upon many farmers and applied the money to placing gilt shields on the pediment of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. They constructed two porticos, one outside the Porta Trigemina, adding to it the Emporium upon the Tiber." It is just in front of the few arches of this old building that the quays have been discovered, and the account of Livy must apply to them. He says that the Censors in the year of the city 578, or 176 B.C., paved the Emporium outside the Porta Trigemina, surrounded it with a palisade, rebuilt the Porticus Emilius, and, "by means of ascents, facilitated the way from the Tiber to the Emporium." Livy's words are a perfect description of the illustration given of the place. It is formed of a series of inclined planes or ascents from the river up to the top of the bank on which the great storehouse stood. As the search for marble goes on, more of these inclines are laid bare. In the centre of each, and in other places as well, are large projecting stones with a single hole in them. These are supposed to have been used to pass the ropes through, in mooring the vessels, as the outward corners of the sides of these holes all show signs of being rubbed by ropes. The goods would be carried upon men's backs, or perhaps by handbarrows. It is interesting to a maritime nation like the English to know how the former mistress of the world brought home and stored the products of all countries; and to see revealed, after being buried for centuries, the quays of ancient Rome which were at one time busy with commerce. Africa, Sicily, and Sardinia sent here large cargoes of corn; from Africa came gold and ivory; Spain sent iron, fine wool, and exquisite fruits; from Persia came pearls and rich stuffs; from Syria choice wines, dates, purple dye, and cedar-wood; Arabia Felix supplied incense, myrrh, and balsam; and through Arabia there came to Rome the spices and rich products of India; while Egypt and other parts of Africa, Greece, and the Grecian islands supplied the marbles for the temples and palaces of ancient Rome.

It is because the landing-place of these marbles must have been here that such a quantity of unused blocks, as they came from the quarries, are still found. Convicts were sent to work in the marble-quarries: in later times Christians were also doomed, as a punishment, to the same labour, and many are said to have suffered martyrdom while engaged in these toils. Among these was St. Clement, who became a martyr. It is probable that while Rome was flourishing the supply of marble would be used up as fast as it arrived; but, as the wealth and power of Rome diminished, although the mines were wrought by the convicts as before, and the marble was sent here, less building material was needed for palaces and temples, so that the blocks would accumulate in the store places. When Rome became Christian, the architects used the marble columns and capitals already existing in the heathen temples, which were ready at hand, carved and polished, to build the churches with; and while this was going on it is natural to suppose that the Marmorata was forgotten, and that its store of stone at last became lost by being covered over with rubbish and with deposit from the overflow of the rivers. These stores have now been recovered by the recent excavations; and the faithful at Rome are rejoicing that the materials obtained probably by the labours of the first Christians and martyrs will be used in the erection of churches and shrines devoted to the cause for which they suffered. Prince Torlonia has made a present to the Pope of a strip of land along the bank of the river, with all that it may contain below; and has built a wall along his vineyard where the remains of the Emporium are situated. This wall is seen in the sketch by our Special Artist, which we have engraved. The Pope's arms have been placed on it, and an inscription recording the gift and its object.

Some very fine specimens of marble have already been found, and there is one block which had been wrought upon to make six small pillars. The mode of commencing this work is very simple. The block is seen in the foreground of our view, lying near the right-hand corner. It shows the ends of the rough-hewn pillars, and how a commencement had been made to saw the block in two, to separate the upper three pillars from the three lower. One of the blocks still bears an inscription, made in the Numidian quarries, and tells from which quarry it was cut and under whose superintendence it was done, showing the business-like habits of the ancients and the great care they took of these valuable marbles. It runs thus:—"Ex metallis Numidicis Caesaris nostri; ratio domus Augustæ; sub cura Caji Cerialis procuratoris. Subseque Sergio Longo Centurione legionis. Vigesima secundæ Primigeniæ. Probatæ Crescente Liberto. Numerus novem." This is roughly cut on a partially-smoothed panel; all the rest of the block, and it is a large one, is rough from the quarry.

The building of the old quay is formed of what is called opus reticulatum in stone, with bands of opus lateritium or brick. The inclines are paved with large tiles. There is a stone with a hole in it, similar to those at the ancient wharf, projecting from a mass of brickwork, on the right bank of the Tiber, opposite the island. It shows that this was not a solitary instance of the use of this means of mooring vessels, but was commonly employed at that time; and there is a couple of similar stones at what is supposed to have been the ancient arsenal of Rome. They are decorated at the ends with lion's heads.

A paper was read on these late discoveries at the Marmorata by Mr. Shakspeare Wood to the British Archaeological Society of Rome. The few notes here given are principally derived from Mr. Wood's very able paper, communicated to our Artist.

## "A BROWN STUDY."

The practice of that master of water-colour art, the late William Hunt, presented one curious contrariety throughout. A consummate technical perfection of expression, which has never been surpassed, was invariably employed on subjects the very humblest of their respective kinds, whether drawn from the inanimate world or from human nature. The utmost modesty of aim was uniformly shown throughout his long career, and in all the thousand gems of imitative art which he has left for our astonishment and delight. He went to Nature to cull her simple wild flowers, and gather her familiar fruits—in spring to pluck a branch of hawthorn or of lilac, or, loylike, to make spoil of a bird's nest and its exquisite contents; in summer, to pluck the many-hued roses in all their June luxury; and so on through the year, always choosing the "common objects" of the country. If he painted an "Interior," it was generally equally unpretending—some farmhouse, cottage, or other rustic chamber. So, too, in selecting subjects from human life, his figures are almost invariably rustic children of the homeliest type, engaged in lowliest employments, often of a broadly humorous kind—ploughboys and farmhouse "beauties," school boys and girls. It is consistent with this habitual practice of engaging by the magic of his art our sympathies for things which we might be apt to slight, ignore, or despise, that William Hunt often took black or dark-skinned models as subjects, always treating them with a peculiarly gentle humour or pathetic gravity. Several drawings of negro children engaged in devotion are instances of the latter; and

the drawing we this week engrave, from the Ellison Collection in the South Kensington Museum, is an example of the former. This little half-cast is not made to look more ludicrous or less intelligent as he puzzles over the gigantic addition sum set out on his slate than if he were a white-skin. To the felicitous, perfect truth of the expression, as, unconsciously biting his pencil, the little fellow's eyes roll sideways and upwards in far-off abstractions, we need not draw attention. But, as our reproduction is necessarily confined to black and white, we may indicate the innocent, but sly, *double entendre* of the title by saying that not only is the young arithmetician figuratively in a "brown study," but he is literally a brown mulatto himself; and, besides this, the artist's "study" of his brown subject is also in its general effect brown.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The most remarkable contribution to the *Cornhill* is Mr. Matthew Arnold's essay on "Puritanism and the Church of England." Mr. Arnold's sympathies are with the Church side of the controversy, but his tone towards the Puritans is intended to be bland. Complacent superiority and refined disdain are, however, too apparent to allow his exhortation to produce the effect intended. He evidently considers the Puritans as a clan of his enemies the Philistines, and, like these, best encountered with a bag of smooth stones. We shall have greatly overrated Nonconformist sturdiness if these genteel missiles produce the slightest effect. Mr. Arnold's composition is as masterly as usual with him, and he is entitled to the praise of having delivered his own soul in a singularly elegant manner. Another masterpiece in its way is "The February Post Bag," a member of the brilliant series of sketches of French political life which has become the standard attraction of this magazine. The subject is this time the annual conscription, which is illustrated by a little tale, told in a series of letters, full of clever things, and terminating in a thoroughly artistic dénouement. "Against Time" is as lively and vigorous as usual, although the story does not progress much. Mr. Reade's affectation of matter-of-fact, and the uncompromising naturalism of his descriptions, impart an air of reality to what is a very mechanical and theatrical instalment of his very artificial fiction. There are some good observations in a paper on "National Antipathies," but the leaf is beaten out very thin.

*Saint Pauls* is, perhaps, the most attractive of all this month's magazines. Mrs. Oliphant's "Three Brothers" continues to be an admirable example of her earnest, impressive, but somewhat tedious style. The palm of merit, however, belongs to a most charming sketch of a teacher of music, which strongly reminds us of the beautiful papers on kindred themes formerly contributed by Mrs. Sartoris to the *Cornhill*. Mrs. Trollope's history of the Panjandrum Magazine is concluded. It is a most amusing performance, in which, however, broad humour is chastened by strokes of genuine pathos. The sorrows of youthful literary aspirants may afford food for mirth, but are by no means fanciful or unreal. "The Drama of the Doctor's Window" is a clever and sprightly little poem, notwithstanding the barbarism of rhyming "donna" with "upon her." A paper on the agrarian system of Tuscany describes arrangements which may be compared to the British Constitution for their unscientific common sense, and for their having gradually and undesignedly grown up out of the needs and instincts of the people. It would be unwise to disturb them where they exist, and impossible to introduce them anywhere else. Mr. Trollope's periodical supplement to his magazine, "Ralph the Heir," continues agreeable and interesting. The most remarkable feature of the present instalment is the sketch of a new character, Mr. Neefit, the eminent breeches-maker.

*Blackwood* has reason to be grateful to the two novelists who keep the life in an otherwise dreary number. The sketch of Marie's feelings in "Earl's Dene" is a subtle piece of psychology. The most interesting of the other contributions is a letter from Lord Lytton explaining the grounds of his adoption of rhyme in his recent comedy. A paper on "The Coming Session" is chiefly remarkable as an indication of Tory readiness to revert to protectionist doctrines if any use can be made of them as an election cry. A postscript in answer to Mrs. Stowe is more temperate than might have been expected, though not entirely in the best taste. The writer might almost have contented himself with quoting Mrs. Stowe's amazing admission that "of course, I did not listen to this (Lady Byron's) story as one who was investigating its worth." If she had but said as much in her original article she would have rendered a painful discussion superfluous.

The most important article in *Macmillan* is that which, under the at first sight enigmatical title of "Apostolic Sedis," analyses the "Constitution" promulgated by the Pope at the opening of the present Council. This document is in the main a new edition of the celebrated "Bulla Cœne," which, after giving rise to fierce contests between the ecclesiastical and the secular authorities in most Catholic countries, was finally, as supposed, abrogated by Clement XIV. Its re-enactment is a remarkable sign of the times. The article is evidently the production of a thoroughly well-informed writer. "The Translation of Faith," a poem, also relates to the Council. Its rhetorical impressiveness is marred by obscurity. "A Brave Lady" has entered upon a stage of progress admitting of greater variety than heretofore. "Estelle Russell" concludes happily and agreeably, much to our satisfaction. It would have been a pity indeed to spoil so lively and brilliant a tale by an unpleasant ending. There is little of interest in the other papers.

We are glad to see that Mr. Froude is apparently determined to turn the leisure obtained by the completion of his history to account for the benefit of his magazine. The best thing in *Fraser* is his biography of Hugo, Bishop of Lincoln in the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, a man of great character, and admirably suited to his age. Mr. Froude's quick eye for picturesque traits of character has stood him in good stead, and his sketch is highly interesting. "The Fate of Paraguay" is a condensed account of the highly remarkable contest lately waged in that singular country. Sir Henry Taylor, as we must learn to call the author of "Philip Van Artevelde," comments at considerable length on Mr. Mill's "Subjection of Woman." He remarks, with justice, that Mr. Mill on this occasion appears rather as the advocate than as the impartial philosopher, and himself seems obnoxious to the opposite charge of unwillingness to express himself with decision. "Rambles in Devon" chiefly relate to Herrick. Mr. Proctor's article on the aurora is as interesting as is usually the case with his astronomical papers.

The contribution to the *Fortnightly* which will attract most general attention is, no doubt, Mr. Swinburne's poem, "Monne Lisa." It is very beautiful in point of melody and diction, and is interesting as an attempt to naturalise a peculiar and difficult Italian metrical form—the double sestina stanza. The technical difficulties have been felicitously overcome; but one more serious difficulty remains—that of adequately occupying twelve stanzas of twelve lines each. Mr. Swinburne's affluence of thought and feeling, though considerable, is not equal to the task; and the result is iteration and monotony. The conclusion of Mr. Morley's paper on Condorcet is devoted to an examination of his leading ideas, viewed in connection with those of other great thinkers of his period. Here Mr. Morley is entirely at home, and his essay is both brilliant and suggestive. Mr. Herman Merivale discusses the questions recently proposed in connection with the colonies with an authority derived from many years' experience at the Colonial Office. His conclusion is that no more intimate political connection than now exists between the mother-country and the colonies is at present attainable; but he points out several minor particulars in which their relations might be rendered more satisfactory. There are also able though very dry papers on "The Worship of Animals and Plants" and "The Land Question."

The *Contemporary Review* is better than it has been for a long time. The most interesting paper is Miss Collet's excellent account of the Hindoo religious reformers, the Brahmo Samaj. The original impulse towards the purification of Hindoo religion was given by the celebrated Rammohun Roy, after whose death the movement appears to have languished until its revival, some years ago, by Keshul Chunder Sen, its present head, and a very remarkable

person. Miss Collet gives several extracts from his writings, by which he would appear to be an earnest Theist, whose views are chiefly grounded on intuition, and whose mind exhibits few traces either of the metaphysical acuteness or the shallow conceit of the average Hindoo. The movement is advancing rapidly, and may be attended by very important results. Keshul, it seems, is to visit this country. Mr. Wratislaw's "Precursors of John Huss in Bohemia" is another interesting chapter in religious history. Mr. Onslow's essay on the social position of the French clergy is entertaining as well as instructive. Some amusing examples of the devices officially recommended to the clergy for promoting the interests of religion seem to indicate an imperfect appreciation of the secular virtues of candour and fair dealing; or, at all events, a very great readiness to overlook them in comparison with the interests of the Church. The most notable feature in the condition of the parochial clergy is their abject dependence upon their Bishops. It has often surprised us that Catholic Governments do not, for their own sakes, endeavour to attach the clergy to them by ensuring them the secure and respectable status of an English clergyman. Something of the kind may yet be forced upon them by the present attempt of Rome to make the clergy virtually dependent upon the Pope.

There is nothing about the Ecumenical Council in the *Month*, or anything of much interest.

"Austin Friars," in *Tinsley*, continues to maintain its high level of interest. The business scenes, as usual, are the best. "George Canterbury's Will" is also a favourable specimen of its author's style. "Gabrielle of Würzburg," by Lady Hardy, is a striking story, displaying much descriptive and emotional power. "A Good Morning's Work" is a very amusing sketch of London street noises in their relation to literary pursuits.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* is, as usual, a repository of entertaining reading. The most important article is an elaborate one on the music of Richard Wagner. The writer entertains a high idea of Wagner's genius, not merely as a dramatist, but as a musician; but regretfully admits that his operas can never keep the stage, owing to the isolation of the fine passages. Even these are only inserted out of deference to popular prejudice, as Wagner considers it. He is, in the writer's estimation, the victim of a perverse theory. A narrative of a visit to the Suez Canal is very lively. Of Victor Hugo's novel we say nothing; for it would be unfair to criticise what we have not been able to read.

*Belgravia* publishes a novelette "edited by M. E. Braddon." We do not exactly see the sense of this, we thought that Miss Braddon edited the whole magazine. There is nothing in the story itself to distinguish it from the average contents of the periodical, which maintains its usual character of third-rate readability. The *Broadway* is third rate and not readable. The *Dublin University* is fairly interesting, without any special feature. *London Society* is as amusing as usual. The original matter in the *Victoria* is poor, but it brings together a good deal of information interesting to ladies with intellectual pretensions. The *Monthly Packet*, besides its usual religious and semi-religious fiction and poetry, has some very interesting personal reminiscences of Mr. Peabody. The *Court Suburb Magazine* is issued in a new series, enlarged and improved, with a new story by Miss Aikin-Kortright.

We have also to acknowledge, with a general expression of approval, *Good Words*, *Good Words for the Young*, *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, the *Sunday Magazine*, *Golden Hours*, and *St. Cuthbert's Magazine*.

## THE FARM.

The general state of the country is a source of no little anxiety to the agriculturist. There has been a most alarming amount of rain, and there is a good deal to be feared from the recent frosts to the wheat, more especially on the high land. Sheep have generally done badly on turnips. Prices rule low for barley and wheat, and, considering how deficient the wheat yield was, it will be a trying year for farmers, except they are well laid in with stock. There is very little general news. Captain Oliver's sale of shorthorns is fixed for April 13, and Mr. Thornton also sells off, in the course of May, Mr. Foljambe's large herd of shorthorns, which has been established for seventeen years. The Steam-Tackle Company (Limited), of Northumberland, has got five double sets of Fowlers at work in the county, and the scheme, in which many of the principal commercial and agricultural men have shares, has met with great acceptance.

The Royal Agricultural Council had a large meeting on Wednesday, Mr. D. R. Davies was elected a member of the finance committee, vice Mr. Bramston; and Sir W. W. Wynn a steward for stock, vice Mr. Wells. The finances are in good order, and the Manchester balance will be about £9157. The two members of the council who acted as judges at Manchester were allowed their expenses, and the rule now is that all such expenses must be submitted to the council within a month. Lord Lichfield's motion as to the discussion of matters under the consideration of Parliament, &c., resulted in the reappointment of the committee to consider the by-laws and the charter. Stafford, Wolverhampton, and Shrewsbury are the only three towns in the competition for 1871 at present.

The Smithfield Club meeting was held on Tuesday, with Earl Powis, the president, in the chair. The disqualification of Mr. Chamberlayne's pigs was a great source of discussion, and one or two members seemed anxious that the veterinary fiat should in future be made final, as before. Some queries are to be addressed to Mr. Chamberlayne, and the replies laid before the May meeting for their final decision. Devon, Hereford, and Shorthorn classes and other pure breeds remain as they are. The West Highland cattle are to have a class to themselves, and the other Scotch horned cattle a £10 prize. The great plates of last year will be retained, and in each of the extra-stock classes for cattle the owner of the winner will receive £10 instead of £5. All medals in extra stock are to be replaced by £5 cups, and the extra classes for single ewes will be abolished. These will be replaced by new classes, each with a £10 prize, for three ewes—upwards of two years old, and having had one lamb—of the Leicester, Lincoln, Southdown, Cotswold, Hampshire, Oxford Down, and Shropshire breeds. Mr. Sanday and Mr. Newton will succeed Messrs. Duckham and Painter as stock stewards. Lord Bridport carried a portion of his motion that a Birmingham judge should not act the same year in London, but was beaten on the other portion that the same men should not judge two years in succession. The agricultural world must be very short of good men on this showing. We hear that some premises on the north side of the Agricultural Hall will most likely be taken in for the use of the society.

The tables of imports for the first eleven months of last year have been published. They show a total importation of animal food for that period to the amount of £20,637,752, giving an increase of £5,343,768 over the corresponding period of 1868. In sheep and eggs the increase is very marked.

Mr. Samuel Wiley of Brandsby, near York, the oldest agriculturist we have, entered his ninety-fourth year on the 20th ult. He lives alone, and is still able to manage his own farm and do his own business at market with a briskness which men a third of his age might envy. He won the head prize for aged shorthorn bulls with his Earl of Derby, against a field of about forty, at the Manchester Royal Show last year, as well as a second prize to Colonel Inge for Leicester gimmers; and we believe that he intends to show fight with "The Earl" again this year.

Messrs. Baxter and T. Dodds have just shipped, for Mr. Bihler, of San Francisco, Cherry Prince 2nd, bred by Mr. Atherton, and Lady Hudson Baxter (in calf to Second Duke of Wetherby), and several entire dry-horses, including Royal Conqueror, four years, which took a £10 prize at the Leicester Royal Show. Mr. Bihler is the owner of 200 brood-mares.

A Poor-Law-Board return, issued on Tuesday, shows that the total number of paupers in England and Wales on July 1 last was 977,700, of whom 143,645 were indoor poor, this being one in twenty of the population. Of the total, 154,965 are described as able-bodied paupers, being 243 less than on the corresponding day of the preceding year.



## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE LATE MASTER OF THE MINT.

Professor Odling, at the evening meeting, on Friday, Jan. 23, gave a discourse on the scientific discoveries of the late Professor Graham. In his preliminary biographical sketch, he stated that Thomas Graham was born at Glasgow, Dec. 21, 1805; that he was educated for the Church, but, firmly declining that profession, devoted himself to science, studying under Professor Thomas Thomson and Dr. Meikleham at Glasgow. After continuing his studies at Edinburgh two years, Graham returned to Glasgow and commenced teaching, undergoing much privation, till he was appointed Professor at the Andersonian University, in 1830. In 1837, after the death of Turner, he became Professor at the London University; and, in 1855, he succeeded Sir John Herschel as Master of the Mint. He died on Sept. 16, 1869, at work till near the end of his career. After glancing at Graham's early scientific work and first papers, with special reference to his papers on the law of the diffusion of gases and on the modifications of phosphoric acid, by which his reputation as a young man was thoroughly established, Professor Odling passed rapidly over the period of his middle life. At the beginning of the year 1861, when Graham was fifty-six years of age, in addition to the production of very many papers of greater or less importance, he had made five principal contributions to science, three of them embracing discoveries of extreme interest and novelty; yet the most brilliant period of his scientific career has to come. Between 1861 and 1866 he communicated four papers to the Royal Society, the least important of them devoted to a subject which had occupied his attention from his earliest years, and the others far surpassing, in novelty, interest, and importance, anything that he had before produced. The last of these great papers was supplemented by four successive notes on the same subject communicated to the Royal Society, containing an account of discoveries hardly less remarkable than those recorded in the original memoir. These latest researches had reference to the occlusion of gases by metals. It was found that palladium had the property of absorbing upwards of 950 times its volume of hydrogen gas, with an addition of nearly 1 per cent to its weight and nearly 10 per cent to its volume, the product having all the characters of an alloy of palladium and the volatile metal hydrogenium. Notwithstanding the absorption of these 950 volumes of gas, the tenacity and electric conductivity of the hydrogen and palladium were but slightly diminished, while the magnetism was decidedly increased, showing that hydrogenium belonged to the class of magnetic metals. During his discourse Professor Odling illustrated several of Graham's discoveries by experiments, including the diffusion of gases through indiarubber, graphite, and other septa, and dialysis, or the separation of crystalline and colloid bodies in solution. In his concluding observations Professor Odling remarked on persistency and rectitude as striking characteristics of Graham's scientific life, and said that, when Wollaston and Davy had been dead for some years, and Faraday's attention was diverted from chemistry to those other branches of experimental science in which his highest distinctions were achieved, Graham, by the death of Dalton in 1844, was left the acknowledged chief of British chemists, the not unworthy successor to the position of Black, Priestley, Cavendish, Wollaston, Davy, and Dalton. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair; and many distinguished scientific men were present.

## ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE AND MOISTURE.

Mr. Robert H. Scott, Director of the Meteorological Office, gave his second lecture on Meteorology on Saturday last. He began by reminding his audience that the air which envelops our globe is about forty miles thick; that it is much denser close to the ground than above it; and that at the sea-level it presses uniformly on all bodies with a force of about 15 lb. to the square inch. As a cubic inch of mercury weighs  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., this pressure is equal to the weight of a column of mercury one square inch in section and 30 in. high. To mark the variations in this pressure is the office of the barometer; an instrument suggested by Galileo, perfected by Torricelli and Pascal, and named by Boyle. Mr. Scott then showed how the barometer is made, by filling a glass tube with a liquid and inverting it, the open end downwards, in a vessel of the same liquid; the column being then supported in the tube by the pressure of the air on the free liquid surface. Mercury is chosen on account of its weight and its giving off no vapour at ordinary temperatures. A water barometer is very sensitive and requires a column 34 ft. in height; it gives much trouble by the formation of vapour in the vacuum above its surface. To expel the air in the tube the mercury is heated to its boiling point. Mr. Scott also explained the ordinary barometers, and stated that the very convenient aneroid could not be relied upon for accuracy. He then described the way in which barometrical corrections are made in relation to capacity, capillarity, temperature, and reduction to sea-level. The principle of the marine barometer adopted by the Kew committee and issued to ships was explained, as well as the continuous self-recording barograph, first erected at Kew, many years ago, by Mr. Ronalds, and now adopted by the Meteorological Committee. Mr. Scott then illustrated the daily range of pressure by the exhibition of the curves at Kew and Baruaoul, and, after remarking on the uselessness of the words "fair" and "rain" put on ordinary barometers, and the superiority of Fitzroy's terms relating to the direction of the wind, he described the mode of measuring mountain heights by means of the barometer and by boiling water at the top of the mountain. Advertising next to atmospheric vapour, Mr. Scott explained and illustrated the phenomena of evaporation and condensation. The sun's heat converts water into steam, which is condensed by cold and brought to us as rain by the wind; a square yard of sea-surface on our west coast gives up by evaporation about as much water in a year as it gains by rain, while the same surface near St. Helena loses about 700 gallons in the same time. Mr. Scott then explained various forms of the hygrometer—the instrument by which the amount of vapour in the air is determined; and stated that aqueous vapour exerts pressure on the barometer, varying with the temperature (being equal to 0.8 at 80 deg. and 0.18 at 32 deg.); and showed that the daily range of vapour-pressure resembled that of temperature by referring to the curves of places very differently situated. The mode by which Dove obtained his curve representing the pressure of dry air was also noticed. Mr. Scott stated that vapour tension is a totally different thing from humidity. This is the proportion which the amount of moisture present in the air at any time has to the total amount which it could contain if fully saturated, and depends on temperature. A quarter of an inch vapour tension is equivalent to a humidity of 100 in winter, but of 50 only in summer; the hourly curve of humidity taking an opposite course to that of vapour tension. Mr. Scott said that all his remarks respecting vapour referred to the lowest stratum of the air, since experiments at great heights, such as those in balloons, were not yet sufficiently numerous or of high enough character to be taken into account. In conclusion, he noticed the distribution of atmospheric pressure over the globe and Mr. Buchan's useful charts of isobars, and also referred to Captain Maury's ideas of high and low pressures (the former at the tropics and the latter at the equator and about the poles, especially the south pole), and finally briefly noticed some important known areas of permanent high or low pressure on the earth's surface.

## ARCHITECTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY—THE FACE AND CHEST.

Professor Humphry, M.D., F.R.S., of Cambridge, on Tuesday last, began his third lecture with remarks on the beautiful symmetry of the human face and its anatomical structure, composed of so many bones and sutures, all admirably arranged for the performance of the functions of the organs of the senses of seeing, hearing, smelling, and tasting, together with the important office of mastication by jaws and teeth, and including also the apparatus for the divine faculty of speech. He then contrasted the elongated jaws of various animals—the tiger, badger, and whale, as well as those of the ruminants and rodents—with the shortened jaw of man, which is hardly large enough to hold his thirty-two teeth; and he pointed out the relation which this contracted jaw bears to the great preponderating brain in man as compared with other animals. After describing the development of teeth, he remarked on their decay as the one sure indication

of our mortality, since other parts of the body waste and repair, while the teeth are utterly lost, their very sockets disappearing. He then compared the skull of the negro with that of the European, remarking on the more acute facial angle of the former, and its greater weight, although containing a smaller brain. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the explanation of the structure and mechanism of the chest or thorax, composed of ribs attached to the vertebral column or back-bone, and the sternum or breast-bone; provided with elastic cartilage for respiration and with other apparatus, distinguishing man from other animals by enabling him either to maintain the erect position or to obtain perfect rest by lying flat on his back. The difficulty in respiration incident to old age Professor Humphry attributed to this cartilage losing its elasticity, stating that in persons who attain to great longevity the cartilage is found to retain its softness; and he referred as an example to the case of a woman who died at the age of 103, or thereabouts.

## CHEMISTRY OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Professor Odling—in his third lecture, given on Thursday week, after some concluding remarks on the production of vegetable substances by the joint deoxidation of carbonic gas and water—proceeded to consider the behaviour of these bodies in the presence of each other. He exhibited the solubility of this gas in water, which takes up exactly its own volume of the gas under ordinary conditions, the solution being, however, a very weak one, as the water is more than 500 times the weight of the gas. Stronger solutions are obtainable at increased pressures, of which ordinary soda-water is an example. After explaining the difference between an acid and its anhydride—i.e., the acid deprived of water—illustrated by reference to sulphuric acid, he considered the question as to the production of any chemical compound by the union of the carbonic gas, an anhydride, with the water in which it is dissolved. Then, after commenting on the combinations of sulphuric and phosphoric hydrides with water, to form sulphuric and phosphoric acids respectively, he compared the diluted oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid with the solution of carbonic gas, showing that both alike possessed acid properties by their dissolving iron with the evolution of hydrogen gas; by their neutralising alkalies; by their reddening vegetable blues; by their liberating weaker acids (such as boric acid) from their salts; and by their dissolution of earthy compounds insoluble in water. Professor Odling next considered the relation of the carbonic acid absorbed by plants to the crystalline acids produced by them by deoxidation—such as oxalic, succinic, malic, tartaric, and citric acids, extracted from the juices of various plants. Of these, oxalic acid is the simplest of all true vegetable compounds, and one of the most widely distributed. It is found naturally in the garden rhubarbs, wood-sorrel, and many other plants, and exists, as in oxalate of lime, to the extent of 40 per cent in some lichens. It is made artificially from sugar, starch, or sawdust. The magnified forms of some of these crystalline acids were exhibited by the electric light.

On Friday next, the 11th inst., Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., will give a discourse on the Temperature and Animal Life in the Deep Sea.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Mr. Topham is out first with his acceptances for the Chester Cup and Liverpool Steeplechase. Knight of the Garter (9 st. 8 lb.), or 7 lb. more than he won with last year, heads the list of "Contents," in which we find about two thirds of the 122. Mr. Topham is in great luck, as the May-morning movement as regards two-year-olds exactly suits him, and has swelled his entries amazingly. St. Mungo, who was the second for the Cup of last year, is an acceptor; but he is now on 19 lb. worse terms with "The Knight." At last the name of Dalby is not seen in the Cup, but he accepts in the Grand National Steeplechase, for which that exquisite jumper The Doctor (11 st. 7 lb.) is greatly fancied. Hall Court (10 st. 12 lb.) is an acceptor, as he has been for these five or six years past; and so is his old foe Alcibiade. The Lamb (11 st. 7 lb.) seems out-weighted. The other acceptances are generally good. The City and Suburban has 99 out of 140; the Great Metropolitan, 50 out of 85; the Great Northamptonshire, 49 out of 81; and the Newmarket, 50 out of 69.

Sir Joseph Hawley has furnished much food for the pen this winter. He took action against Dr. Shorthouse for libel, and the learned doctor is now supposed to be studying "Zimmerman on Solitude" in Coldbath-fields prison and the seventh week of his captivity. Greatly to the surprise of the racing world, the Baronet has just advertised in the *Sheet Calendar* his intention of moving for a committee of the Jockey Club at the Craven meeting to meet and discuss a complete reform bill for the turf. The propositions to limit the legitimate season from March 25 to Nov. 15; to cause entries to be made in the name of an owner or half-owner; and to widen the basis of the Jockey Club, which has recently considered a young "plunger" the most fitting turf legislator wherewith to recruit its ranks, are excellent. Many of the other propositions—such as allowing no three-year-olds to run in handicaps; no two-year-olds to run before Sept. 1, and then for no cup, prize, or added money unless they run a mile; and that where a horse does not start, all bets about him shall be void—are so utterly impracticable that they are certain of rejection.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Burbidge, of Thorpe Arnold, has been suffering so severely from bronchitis and congestion of the lungs that he has declined hunting this season. His three brown mares, Blue Gown, Countess, and Beeswing, were sold, at Melton Mowbray, on Tuesday. It is said that there are at least forty studs of hunters at present in this little metropolis of the shires. The sport has been very fine with Mr. Musters, and the report of lack of foxes which was so rife at the beginning of the season has proved baseless. It is said that next season Mr. Lowther will keep his hounds at his own seat at Barleythorpe, and not at Cottesmore. Cooper, the Duke of Rutland's huntsman, has been in London for advice with a bad knee. The scent has very much improved in the Grove country since the new year began; and they have had some nice sport. The Tuesday before they were stopped by the frost was a very hard day, and the hounds were whipped off at dark, twenty miles from home, after travelling nineteen to cover in the morning. They changed foxes three, if not four, times in the afternoon. The Blencathra has been turned into a subscription pack, and is still to be kept at The Riddings, with Mr. Crosier as master. Foxes are said to be very plentiful on the fells. The Cumberland fox-hounds have had, so far, rather an unsatisfactory season, with only one really good thing, and very little blood; but it is a hollow country, and the hunt has very little to spare for earth-stopping.

First foals by Lord Lyons and Lozenge have already arrived, and the stud-farms are beginning to fill fast with "Belgravian babies." Thormanby's list has been full for some time, and the all-round successes of Voltigeur's stock last season have caused a run to be made on the old brown and that grand Blacklock blood which can both race, and stay, and jump. The Rake's broken blood-vessel proved his turf knell, and we shall never again see the horse "coloured," who took his bit in his teeth, and, with Loates (now dead) on his back, fairly cantered up the hill in front of two such flyers as Knight of the Border and Achievement, for the first Middle Park Stakes. Old Surplice, who is nearly the patriarch of blood sires, is once more on the list, and said to be as fresh as ever; and breeders are freely recognising the merits of Blinkhoolie, the cheapest horse that has been sold for many a year.

Friday, Feb. 11, is the day fixed upon for the meeting of the present billiard champion (Roberts) and Cook, jun., at St. James's Great Hall, Regent-street. The game will be 1200 up for the champion gold cup. Roberts has announced that, win or lose, he will never play for the championship again.

The English and French wrestlers are matched over again at the Agricultural Hall; but it is an unsatisfactory business after all, as each man must necessarily be a novice in his opponent's style. In the matches last week the French style won the toss, when the decider was wrestled, and Dick Wright was not quick enough for Dubois, although the latter is immensely corpulent.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Emily Mary, Viscountess Palmerston, of Brockett Hall, Herts, and 21, Park-lane, widow of the Right Hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, K.G., P.C., was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 22nd ult., and the personalty sworn under £100,000. The executors are her son, the Right Hon. William Francis Cowper, and her daughter, the Right Hon. Frances Elizabeth, Viscountess Jocelyn. Her Ladyship died Sept. 11 last, in her eighty-third year, having executed her will on the 3rd of June preceding. She bequeaths to her son William Francis the estate of Broadlands, late the property of Lord Palmerston, and all royalties belonging thereto, and leaves him her carriages, horses, and all the furniture there; and to her two daughters, Emily, Countess of Shaftesbury, and Francis Elizabeth, Viscountess Jocelyn, she leaves all her paraphernalia and the furniture and effects at Brockett Hall, and Park-lane, and all moneys and accumulation under jointure charged upon the estate of her grandson, the present Earl Cowper; and all moneys that may be due to her from the estate of her brother, Viscount Melbourne. She appoints her said two daughters residuary legatees.

The will of General Sir David Capon, K.C.B., Colonel of the 106th (Bombay Light Infantry), formerly of Anglesea House, Shirley, near Southampton, and late of Craven-hill, Hyde Park, was proved in London, on the 13th ult., by his brother-in-law, Arthur Burrows, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, the sole executor. The personalty in England was sworn under £7000. The will bears date April 12, 1869; and a codicil Dec. 11 last. The gallant General, who had served with much distinction in India, his native country, died Dec. 17, aged seventy-six, a widower. He has bequeathed to the only surviving sister of his late wife a legacy of £1000; and, in compliance with the wishes of his late wife, he bequeaths the claim due on a policy upon his own life to his wife's seven godchildren, being five of her nieces and two of her grand-nieces. He has left legacies to his own relations, some of whom are residing in India. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves between his nieces, Maria Mitchell and Frances Burrows.

The will of Thomas Creswick, Esq., Royal Academician, late of Linden-grove, Bayswater, was proved in the London Court, on the 18th ult., under £10,000 personalty. The executors nominated are Anne Creswick, his relict; Henry Nelson O'Neil, R.A., of Victoria-grove, Kensington; Richard Ansell, of St. Alban's-road, Kensington, artist; and William Agnew, of Exchange-street, Manchester, publisher. The will was made May 9, 1868, and he died Dec. 18 last, at the age of fifty-eight. After leaving a legacy of £1000 to his sister Mary, and £100 to Frances Dowsall for her long service, he bequeaths the residue of his property to his wife absolutely.

The will of Francis White, Esq., of 26, Woburn-square, dated Nov. 29, 1865, was proved, in the London Court, under £50,000 personalty. He has left the following charitable bequests—viz., to the London Fever Hospital, the Royal Free Hospital, Charing-cross Hospital, King's College Hospital, London University Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital, each a legacy of £100, free of legacy duty.

The will of Miss Elizabeth Hodgetts, of Sandsford House, Wyke Regis, Dorset, and of Clapham, was proved under £50,000.

The will of the late Thomas Burcham, Esq., police magistrate, Southwark, was proved under £2000.

The will of the celebrated Surrey cricketer, Thomas Lockyer, was proved under £1500. He appointed his wife sole executrix and sole legatee.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23:—

In London the births of 2359 children (1200 boys and 1159 girls) were registered last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1860-9, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2299.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1613. It was the fourth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week was, with a correction for increase of population, 1764. The deaths in the present return are less by 151 than the estimated number. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 336, the corrected average number being 349. Five deaths from small-pox, 28 from measles, 118 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 67 from whooping-cough, 7 from typhus fever, 17 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 11 from simple continued fever, and 8 from diarrhoea were registered. The deaths from measles were less by 13, and the deaths from scarlet fever less by 25, than the numbers recorded in the preceding week. A comparison of the deaths from fever with those registered in the previous week shows a decrease of 4 on the total number; a decrease of 5 deaths from typhus fever; an increase of 5 deaths from enteric (or typhoid) fever, and a decrease of 4 deaths from simple continued fever. One hundred and eighty persons died from phthisis, 277 from bronchitis, and 81 from pneumonia. The deaths of 3 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were registered.

In the week 5299 births and 3959 deaths were registered in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 29 per 1000 persons estimated to be living, against 28 in each of the two previous weeks. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and boroughs, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—20 per 1000 in Portsmouth, 20 in Wolverhampton, 21 in Sunderland, 23 in Hull, 25 in Birmingham, 26 in London, 27 in Bradford, 27 in Liverpool, 28 in Nottingham, 28 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 28 in Leicester, 30 in Leeds, 30 in Norwich, 31 in Sheffield, 35 in Manchester, 35 in Salford, and 36 in Bristol. Scarlet fever continues prevalent in many of the above large towns; its fatality showed a decline last week in London and Sheffield, while it had increased in Liverpool, Leeds, and Bristol. In these seventeen English towns, 213 deaths were referred to this disease last week, against 241, 213, and 247 in the three previous weeks. The fatal cases of fever showed a general decline in most of the large towns last week. The deaths registered last week in Edinburgh were at the annual rate of 47 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow 38 per 1000; and in Dublin 30. The 184 deaths in Dublin included 13 fatal cases of fever and 10 of scarlet fever.

In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in Paris showed an annual death-rate of 29 per 1000 persons living. The deaths in Berlin in the seven days ending Thursday, the 27th ult., gave an annual rate of 30 per 1000; and in Vienna during the week ending the 22nd ult., also a rate of 27 per 1000. Smallpox continues prevalent in Paris, 47 fatal cases being reported last week, against 27 and 48 in the two previous weeks.

The appeal of the Rev. C. Voysey is postponed *sine die*, in consequence of the delicate health of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the disability of the Archbishop of York and Bishop of London to sit as judges on a case to which they are in a sense parties.

With reference to the new Greek church at Liverpool, Mr. Henry Sumners, the architect, writes to deny that the designs of Messrs. W. and J. Hay, approved in the competition of 1864, were used by him in the actual building. He is fully supported in this statement by Mr. G. M. Papayanni, the chief promoter of the building. The claim of Messrs. Hay, without disparaging the merit of Mr. Sumners, was mentioned in our Journal at their request, but without indorsing that claim or passing any judgment on the dispute.

Berezowski, the Pole, who was in penal servitude for attempting to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, on the occasion of his visit to Paris in the year of the Exhibition, escaped recently from the French penal settlement in New Caledonia. After three or four days he was recaptured, in a state of complete exhaustion. He had not tasted food for fifty-two hours, and under the pressure of his sufferings, although he has been kindly treated, his mind gave way, so that he is now almost idiotic.



## THE STRIKE AT THE CREUZOT IRONWORKS.



ARRIVAL OF THE LANCERS



WORKMEN RESISTING THE STRIKE.

SEE PAGE 150.





THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA BREAKFASTING WITH THE ROMAN HUNT.

The above Illustration represents an agreeable scene in the neighbourhood of Rome, when the Empress of Austria was entertained by the gentlemen of the Roman Hunt with a déjeuner at the place of their meet. It is well known that the English visitors to Rome have long since introduced the pastime of fox-hunting on the Campagna. That wide, undulating plain, which is an almost entire wilderness, close to the walls of the city, is admirably well suited to the sport. The Roman nobility are disposed to patronise

this imitation of an English custom, and some of the young men of that class have learnt to ride after hounds. A club has been formed, of which the president is Prince Odescalchi; and in winter the meet takes place regularly twice a week. The Empress of Austria, having come to Rome to be present at the confinement of her sister, the ex-Queen of Naples, expressed a wish to see one of the fox-hunts. The club, therefore, invited her Majesty to do them the honour of taking breakfast at their

rendezvous, which was appointed near the tomb of Cecilia Metella, on the Appian Way. In the open plain, far from any houses, a pavilion, composed of leafy branches, was erected to accommodate the illustrious guest; it was surrounded with an extempore garden, laid out very tastefully in parterres of flowers and smooth sanded paths, with shrubberies of orange-trees, and with a springing fountain of water, set in motion by some unknown mechanical device. The Empress arrived in a carriage, about noon



SCENE FROM "UNCLE DICK'S DARLING," AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.



on the 13th ult., followed by the ex-King of Naples, and immediately entered the rustic pavilion, where a choice repast was provided. About 2000 persons, mostly in carriages or on horseback, had come out from the city to witness the reception given to this amiable and accomplished lady of the highest European rank. The scene would have been delightful but for the bad weather of that day, which began with a thick fog, dissolving soon afterwards into rain and sleet. When her Majesty, after breakfast, mounted her horse for a ride, the rain fell heavily enough; but she, like her sister, the heroine of the siege of Gaeta, is a woman of courage, and galloped off with the gentlemen in scarlet to share their favourite sport. The sky presently cleared and the sun shone brightly upon them, while the crowd of mere spectators went back to the city. Our illustration is from a sketch by M. Theodore de Saussure, of Geneva.

### SCENE FROM "UNCLE DICK'S DARLING," AT THE GAIETY.

The illustration which we give this week presents the principal characters of Mr. Byron's last play as they are grouped in the concluding scene. The drama is one of acknowledged excellence, and will be highly profitable in the provinces to Mr. Toole, who, as Dick Dolland, puts forth some of his best acting, and has besides a genuine bit of character to deal with. There is nothing that is stagey in it, yet much that is very effective. At the moment selected by our Artist the monitory dream by which Dick's mind during sleep was enlightened has passed with the shades of night; and Dick has determined to sanction Mary Belton's marriage with Joe Lennard, the blacksmith. Mr. Chevenix, who had proposed in the first act for Mary's hand, has reflected upon it, and wakes up a wiser man. He now sees that an unequal match must be an unhappy one, and comes to tell her uncle that he has altered his mind. Dick is amused at the hon. gentleman's assumption that he is rejecting the lady, when her rejection of him is already "a foregone conclusion." The matter is thus amicably settled, just as the schoolmistress, Mrs. Torrington, is arriving on the scene to protest against Mary's marriage with Joe. Happily, she is too late to interfere with the lovers, or their honest attachment to each other.

The First Lord of the Admiralty under the Derby Administration impugns a statement recently made by Mr. Stansfeld that "last year the Government succeeded in striking off from the Army and Navy Estimates the sum of £2,250,000." The net Navy decrease was £1,014,000, and Mr. Corry claims that of the entire saving £658,000 was due to reductions he had sanctioned before his resignation.

At a full-dress parade of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, on Monday last, Colonel G. Lambick, A.D.C., commandant of the division, in accordance with orders from the Lords of the Admiralty, presented silver medals and gratuities for long service and meritorious conduct to the following non-commissioned officers and men:—Sergeants Maxwell, Rooke, and Evans, a medal and £10 each; Privates Williams and Drummond, a medal and £5 each; and Private Godfrey, a medal without gratuity.

### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Business in the Stock Exchange during the week has been only moderate, and, with the exception of some important fluctuations in mining shares, engendered by speculative transactions, the movements in prices have been neither numerous nor important. Consols have been alternately steady and depressed, but close without material alteration at 92½ to 92½ for delivery, and 92½ to 92½ for the March account. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to 92½. Bank Stock has marked 239 to 240. Exchequer Bills, March, have been done at 1s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. prem.; and June, part to 6s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 111½ to 111½; and India Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.

For Colonial Government Securities the demand has been inactive; but prices have been without change of importance:—Canada, 1877-84, 104 to 105; Ditto Five per Cents, 95½ to 96½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100½ to 101½; New Zealand, 1861, Six per Cents, 107 to 108; Ditto Five per Cents Consolidated, 97 to 97½; Queensland Six per Cents, 1882-5, 108½ to 109½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 113 to 114.

In the market for English Railway Stocks the transactions have been restricted. Great Eastern have been firm in value and inquiry; but as regards other Stocks there has been a preponderance of sales over purchases, and a weakness has, in consequence, been imparted to prices. Indian Stocks have been quiet, and the demand for Canadian and Foreign Shares has been only to a moderate extent:—Caledonian, 76½ to 77½; Great Eastern, 37½ to 38½; Great Northern, 111 to 112½; Ditto, A, 111½ to 112½; Great Western, 62½ to 63½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 128½ to 129½; London and Brighton, 44½ to 45½; London and North Western, 123½ to 124½; London and South Western, 93 to 94; London, Chatham, and Dover, 15 to 15½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 50½ to 51½; Metropolitan, 78½ to 79½; Midland, 122½ to 123½; North-Eastern—Bewick, 127 to 128; Ditto, Leeds, 84 to 85; Ditto, York, 125½ to 126½; and South-Eastern, 76 to 76½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105 to 106; East Indian, 109½ to 110½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 14½ to 15½; Great Indian Peninsular, 107½ to 108½; Great Western of Canada, 15½ to 16½; Oude and Rohilkund, 104½ to 105½; and Scinde, 104½ to 105½.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 13½ to 13½; Recife and San Francisco, 15½ to 16½; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 21½ to 22.

In the absence of any disturbing political rumours, the tone of the Foreign Bond Market has been healthy, despite the fact that the business doing has not been extensive. Argentine, 1868, 85½ to 86½; Brazilian, 1865, 88 to 89; Egyptian, 1868, 76½ to 77½; Ditto Nine per Cents, 97½ to 98½; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 97 to 98; Italian, 1861, 54½ to 55½; Mexican, 14½ to 15½; Peruvian, 1865, 79½ to 80½; Portuguese, 1869, 32½ to 33½; Russian, 1862, 84½ to 85½; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 90 to 92½; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 66½ to 67½; Spanish, 1867, 27½ to 28½; Turkish, 1865, 66 to 67; Ditto Five per Cents, 43½ to 44½.

For American Securities there has been a moderate inquiry, at about previous quotations. The 5-20, 1882, Bonds have been done at 86½ to 87½; Ditto, 1885, 86½ to 87½; 10-40, 84½ to 85½; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 26 to 27; Erie Shares, 20 to 20½; and Illinois Central, 103½ to 104½.

Bank Shares have been dealt in to a fair extent, and the quotations have ruled firm:—Agra, A, 11½ to 12½; Alliance, 12 to 13; Anglo-Austrian, 14 to 16 prem.; Anglo-Egyptian, 24½ to 25½; Imperial Ottoman, 21½ to 23 prem.; London and County, 49 to 50; London Joint-Stock, 31½ to 32½ ex div.; London and Westminster, 58 to 59 ex div.; and Union of London, 35½ to 36½.

Telegraph Shares have commanded a fair amount of attention, and prices have ruled firm:—Anglo-American have been done at 19 to 19½; Anglo-Mediterranean, 21½

to 21½; Atlantic, 14 to 16; British Indian Extension, 1½ to 1½ prem.; British Indian Submarine, 14½ to 15½; China Submarine, par to 3½ prem.; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 3½ to 3½ prem.; Mediterranean Extension, 8½ to 9½; French Cable Shares, 17½ to 18½.

Mining Shares have been freely dealt in. Assheton, after having touched 18½, have since fallen to 16 to 17; and Van, after being purchased at 86, have since receded to 75 to 80. Tau-yr-alt have been quoted at 12½ to 13½; and Pacific have improved to 11½ to 12.

Miscellaneous Securities have been dull of sale, but the quotations have been fairly supported. Credit Foncier of England, 2½ to 3½; General Credit and Discount, 4 dis. to par; Hudson's Bay, 11½ to 12½; India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works, 50 to 59; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 37 to 40.

Although the payments of the telegraph companies have increased the supply of capital in the hands of the public, the Money Market, owing to the large sums temporarily locked up by the applications for allotments of the Russian and Chilian loans, in addition to other miscellaneous undertakings, has been characterised by much firmness, and the rates for negotiating three-months' paper have been at 2½ to 3 per cent. It is still currently anticipated that an advance in the Bank rate will take place; but the abundance of money in Paris at present offers an obstacle to any immediate improvement.

As regards the exchanges, the demand for bills has been less active, and the rates have been firmer. At New York the rate of exchange on London has fallen to 109.

The bullion arrivals during the week have been on a more liberal scale; but, the export inquiry having continued strong, the greater portion has been taken for shipment.

The Silver Market has been firm. The Mexican dollars recently arrived have been disposed of at 59½d. per oz. Bar silver has been quoted at 60½d. to 60¾d. per oz.

Signal success has attended the introduction of the Russian and Turkish Loans. In both cases the applications have been considerably in excess of the amount required. The Russian Loan is now quoted at 2½ to 2½ prem.; and the Chilian at 3½ to 3½ prem., after being 1½ to 1½ prem.

The extension of the telegraph system in foreign parts has been further advocated during the week by the appearance of two new companies, one entitled the Calcutta and Singapore Telegraph Company (Limited), with a capital of £600,000, in shares of £10 each, to lay a cable, 1825 miles in length, from Calcutta to Singapore. The other—the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company, with a capital of £160,000, in shares of £10 each—proposes to lay a cable, 540 miles in length, from the western to the eastern points of the island; the former to communicate with the American line from Havannah to Florida, and the latter with the West India and Panama line from Santiago de Cuba to Jamaica, thus obviating the necessity for using the internal land lines for foreign messages.

We understand that several new banks are about to be introduced at Hamburg and Berlin.

The Government payment to the telegraph companies have been effected, and in some instances the warrants for redistribution among the shareholders have been issued.

Tenders for £387,500 in bills on India have been received at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been—Calcutta, £358,100; and to Madras, £29,400. The minimum was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d., and tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 18 per cent.

The directors of the Northern Telegraph Company have given notice that at a meeting to be held in April next they will propose that coupons shall be issued to be attached to the shares representing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, to be paid half yearly on Jan. 1 and July 1, and that the surplus dividend shall be paid after the general meeting in April.

The lines of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, through Prussia, Russia, and Persia, have been opened to the public. The tariff to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or any station west of Chittagong, will be £1 17s. for ten words.

At a meeting of the London and County Bank it was shown that the net profits for the half year have amounted to £87,663, which, added to £6225, brought forward from last account, produces a total of £93,885. A dividend of 6 per cent and a bonus of 2½ per cent for the half year were declared, which will absorb £83,000, and leave £8885 to be carried forward.

The directors of the Telegraph to India Company recommend a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

The directors of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, out of an available total of £22,652, recommend a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, which will absorb £21,000.

The directors of the Birmingham Joint-Stock Bank recommend a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent per annum.

The report of the Lion Brewery Company, to be presented on the 9th inst., shows an available total of £16,216. A dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum is recommended.

The directors of the London and South-Western Bank recommend a dividend of 5s. per share.

The British Land Company have declared a dividend and bonus at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

At a meeting of the City of London Brewery Company, out of an available balance of £38,798, a dividend of 6 per cent was declared; making 10 per cent for the year.

At a meeting of Milburn and Co. (Limited) a dividend of 10 per cent for the year was declared.

The dividend of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company will be at the rate of 5 per cent; of the North Staffordshire at the rate of 3 per cent; of the Midland at the rate of 6½ per cent; of the Belfast and Northern Counties at the rate of 5 per cent; and of the Great Eastern at the rate of 1 per cent.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of ...	£295,284
A decrease of public deposits of ...	2,119,459
An increase of other deposits of ...	3,731,315
A decrease of Government securities of ...	379,905
An increase of other securities of ...	2,072,311
An increase of bullion of ...	225,604
An increase of rest of ...	22,390
A decrease of reserve of ...	64,636

The circulation, including post bills, is now £23,742,378; public deposits amount to £6,227,480; and private deposits to £21,100,910. The securities held represent £34,927,926; and the stock of bullion is £19,503,732. The rest stands at £3,363,890.

### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—The wheat trade was very dull to-day. There was a better show of English produce, and the quality of the samples was decidedly improved. The demand, however, was very inactive, and prices gave way 1s. to 2s. per quarter. For foreign wheat there was a limited inquiry, and when sales were effected a reduction of 1s. per quarter was submitted to. Malting barley was firm, but grinding sorts gave way 6d. to 1s. per quarter. A similar reduction took place in the value of oats, beans, and peas, sales of which were difficult to effect. There were considerable arrivals of maize, and this article was 6d. lower. Flour was very dull. Norfolk could be bought at 1s. per sack less money, while foreign sorts ruled in favour of buyers. Town rates were nominally unaltered.

Wednesday.—There was very little doing in any description of grain to-day. But few sales of wheat were made, and there was a downward tendency in the quotations. All spring corn was dull of sale, but prices were without further change. Flour was very inactive, at the reduced currencies of Monday last.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1460; barley, 230; malt, 300; beans, 200; peas, 90 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 2040; barley, 4460; oats, 2270; maize, 17,890 qrs.; flour, 560 sacks and 1450 barrels.

English Currency.—Old red wheat, 46s. to 48s.; new ditto, 37s. to 44s.; old white wheat, 47s. to 51s.; new ditto, 40s. to 48s.; barley, 25s. to 40s.; malt, 48s. to 69s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 16s. to 24s.; beans, 33s. to 42s.; peas, 32s. to 39s. per qr.; flour, 29s. to 43s. per 260 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 54,014 qrs. sold at 42s. 6d.; barley, 52,139 qrs., at 35s. 7d.; oats, 5140 qrs., at 20s. 4d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—Fine qualities of English clover have sold at extreme rates. Trefoils have been held on extreme terms; but mustard seed has ruled inactive.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 38s. to 40s.; canary, 56s. to 60s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; sowing linseed, 68s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter. Linseed cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 10s.; foreign, £10 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The tea auctions have progressed satisfactorily, and prices have been sustained for both Indian and China qualities.

Sugar.—There has been a better feeling in the sugar market, and, although the transactions have not been important, prices have shown more firmness. Stock, 73,925 tons, against 74,428 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market has ruled very firm throughout the week, and all qualities have maintained extreme rates. Stock, 22,294 tons, against 18,137 tons in 1869.

Rice.—A few sales of rice continue to be made from time to time, but prices are without improvement. Stock, 49,533 tons, against 35,520 tons in 1869.

Provisions.—There has been very little doing in Irish butter, and prices remain nominally unaltered. Foreign descriptions have been pressed for sale, and lower rates have been submitted to. Friesland may be quoted at 122s. to 136s.; Zwoile and Kampa, 120s. to 123s.; Holstein and Kiel, 115s. to 140s.; Jersey, 100s. to 138s.; French, 95s. to 148s. per cwt. Prime Irish bacon has maintained late rates, owing to the small quantity offering. Demand, however, has been disappointing. Hamburg cure has met a moderate inquiry, at 68s. to 68s. for sizable and light weights, landed. Beef and hams have ruled firm in value. Lard and pork have been dull, and lower to sell.

Spirits.—The rum market has ruled quiet, at nominal currencies. Stock, 22,373 puns, against 25,491 puns in 1869. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—The market has been moderately supplied, but the trade has ruled dull, at barely the annexed rates:—Prime meadow hay, 75s. to 81s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; Rowen, 60s. to 70s.; prime clover, 120s. to 126s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; straw, 28s. to 34s. per load.

Wool.—The market has ruled quiet for all descriptions of English wool, but staplers have been firm in demanding late rates. Choice lustrous are becoming scarce, but skin wool has come to hand in increased quantities. The next series of London colonial wool sales is fixed to commence on the 17th inst.

Potatoes.—The receipts of potatoes at the metropolitan markets have been less liberal, and the trade has shown more firmness. The demand, however, has ruled far from active.

Hops.—There has been very little inquiry for any kind of hops. Choice English descriptions have commanded extreme rates, being scarce, but inferior sorts have been altogether neglected. The American and Continental markets have ruled dull and drooping.

Oils.—Lined oil has sold at £30 10s. spot; English brown rape is quoted at £41 10s. spot; refined, £44; foreign, £45; fine Gals palm, £40 10s. Olive and coconut have ruled firm in value.

Tallow.—The market has ruled steady, at 40s. 6d. for Y.C., on the spot, and 47s. for last three months.

Coals.—Newcastle, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 9d.; Sunderland, 16s. 9d. to 19s.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 19s. to 19s. 6d. per ton.

Metropolitan Meat Market.—Beef from 3s. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, 5s.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—There has been a continuance of depression in the cattle trade to-day. The receipts have been about an average, and have included some good serviceable stock, but, owing to the mild weather and the dragging character of the trade at the dead-meat markets, business has progressed slowly, and there has been a tendency to lower rates. Prime beasts have changed hands quietly, at about Monday's reduction, but medium and inferior breeds have been difficult to quit, except at a further decline. The extreme quotation for the best Scots has been 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. As regards sheep, sales have progressed slowly, at barely late prices. Calves have been dull and drooping, and pigs have commanded but little attention.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; second quality, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 646; sheep, 4565; calves, 177. Foreign: Beasts, 195; sheep, 2335; calves, 139.

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The terrible affair, on the evening of Sunday week, in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, Grosvenor-street, Liverpool, where fifteen lives were lost by the crushing of a crowd from a false alarm of fire, was mentioned in our last. The building was originally a tennis-court, and was, in 1798, converted into a Protestant established place of worship, capable of accommodating 2000 persons, and called All Saints' Church. The first minister was the Rev. Robert Banister, who ministered in it till shortly before his death, which occurred about thirty years after. The Bishop licensed the edifice in 1832, and the Rev. John Lyons officiated at it for a number of years, and the incumbency was subsequently held by the Rev. Mr. M'Conkey. In 1846 the building was purchased by the Roman Catholics, by whom it was dedicated to St. Joseph.

The sides of the building run parallel with Grosvenor-street. It is a plain, unpretentious, brick structure, ordinarily intended to accommodate about 2000 persons. The central portion of the body of the chapel is pewed, but there is also standing room for several hundreds under the three galleries, which run round the sides and the west end. Underneath the chapel is the school-room, which will hold from 500 to 800 persons. There are only two modes of ingress or egress, one at the northern and another at the southern end, and both fronting Grosvenor-street. The south doorway is the larger of the two, but neither is much larger than the dimensions of an ordinary house door. It was at the north entrance where the terrible struggle for life took place; and, as showing the defective construction, it is necessary to be more minute in its description. On entering the doorway there is a small landing, only three or four yards square, immediately to the right of which the visitor descends by four or five steps into the school-room, the chapel being reached by an ascent of six steps from the same landing. Thus, in the event of any sudden rush out of the building, the contending streams from the chapel and school-room would have to fight their way over a narrow space, in which probably not more than three persons could ordinarily walk abreast, and this was what actually occurred.

The revival services, conducted here by the mission of the Passionist Fathers, began on the first Sunday of the year, and were attended each Sunday evening by congregations of two or three thousand souls, besides an equal number of children, gathered together on Sunday afternoons in the school-room under the church. On the Sunday when this disaster took place the service was conducted by Father Alphonsus O'Neill in the school-room,

and by Father Raphael in the church, both at the same time, and, in each instance, with a densely-thronged congregation. While the service in the school-room was progressing, about half-past seven, a drunken man, who had staggered into the place, shouted out to the preacher, "I have listened to you long enough." This indecent interruption was followed by cries of "Turn him out!" One or two persons rose from their seats apparently for that purpose; the service was stopped, the confusion grew worse, a crash of glass was heard at the lower end of the room, nearest the door, followed by the screaming of children; and when the excitement was at its height the cry of "Fire!" was raised by some one. Then arose screams from every part of the room, accompanied by a terrible scramble by those nearest the stairs to get out. The alarm rapidly extended to the occupants of the chapel, both in the body of the building and the galleries; there was a violent rush to escape; many people were thrown down on the stairs and landing, and some were trampled to death. Many others received serious injuries. The Fathers and priests in the church exerted themselves to persuade the people to be quiet, and continued

the wrecked barque Suez, and three men from the schooner John Howard, of Goole. The Ramsgate life-boat Bradford, in conjunction with the harbour steam-tug Aid, had saved two men from the fishing-smack Whiff, of that port, which struck on the Quern Shoal; and the Theddlethorpe life-boat had brought safely ashore the crew, numbering fifteen persons, of a foreign vessel. Rewards amounting to £170 were also granted to the crews of seventeen other life-boats of the society for services during the storms of the past month. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from different wrecks. The silver medal of the institution, a copy of its vote inscribed on vellum, and £5 were also voted to Mr. E. Amis, coxswain of the Palling life-boat, on his retirement from that office. Payments amounting to £2500 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. The Horse Guards had sanctioned the medal of the institution presented to officers of the Army, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, being worn in uniform on the right breast, a record of the recipients being kept at head-quarters. A new life-boat and transporting-carriage had recently been forwarded to Whitby.

their religious services, with great presence of mind, while the police arrived and carried away the dead. One of the fifteen bodies could not be identified, the face being horribly disfigured. They were all those of poor people, and several were those of women. Most of them had died of suffocation. An inquest has been held, and a verdict stating the manner of their death has been returned, with a recommendation of the jury that the doorway of the church should be widened.



SCENE OF THE FATAL CRUSH AT LIVERPOOL.



ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.



## THE STRIKE AT CREUZOT.

The strike among the workmen, ten or eleven thousand in number, employed in the great iron-foundry and machine-factory of Messrs. Schneider and Company, at Creuzot, in Burgundy, was happily brought to an end in the middle of last week. A description of the works at Creuzot, and of the town, entirely inhabited by these workpeople and their families, which has grown up in dependence upon so large a manufacturing establishment, was given in our Journal a fortnight ago, with a biographical memoir and portrait of M. Schneider, who is President of the French Legislative Assembly.

As to the general condition of the workpeople at Creuzot there are some facts stated in a letter by M. Eugene Morand, which have not been controverted in any quarter. To begin with the accommodation in the dwellings of the workmen; we are told that there is for every man, woman, and child a space equal to 11 metres superficial, or 32 cubic metres—considerably more than the inhabitants of Paris enjoy. No fewer than 700 gardens are let by the company, at the rate of two francs per annum. The company have constructed nearly ten miles of streets and two miles of boulevards; they have provided public fountains yielding 500 cubic metres of water per day. They have founded five commercial and industrial schools, fifteen free schools, and sixteen nurseries for children of tender years. These establishments have received in one year 4629 children; and only twenty-nine, who have not profited by these opportunities, remain in ignorance. The school fee is 75c. per month for the children of workmen, and 1½ for other children; but some 700 children are received gratuitously. The education given comprises reading and writing, French history, arithmetic, geography, drawing, geometry, mechanics, physics, and chemistry. The adult schools are attended by about 500 workmen; and there are four special classes for smiths, turners, finishers, and modellers. A library of some 2300 volumes, comprising all kinds of works, has been provided. Two Catholic churches have been built by Messrs. Schneider, who have also provided for Protestant worship.

The smallest wages earned at Creuzot amount to 3f. 45c. per day. In 1848 the sum was 2f. 50c. A grown man may rise to 8f. in the workshops and 13f. in the blacksmiths' shop. The population in 1836 was but 2700 souls; at the last census, 23,872, showing a rate of increase four times as great as the average of France. The number of convictions for offences of all kinds is considerably less than the average; and of offences against morality the rate is less than half the average.

The savings bank contains the deposits of 1770 workmen, amounting in all to eleven millions of francs. A further sum of two millions is invested in the works by 540 workmen, but can be withdrawn at any time. No fewer than 450 workmen, having ceased to labour, possess among them no less than three millions of property, which, if invested in land or houses at Creuzot, realises something like 7 per cent.

It has been mentioned that the occasion of the dispute which led to the strike the week before last was not any question relating to the rate of wages or to the hours or methods of work, but one concerning the management of the savings bank. This had been under the superintendence of Mr. Schneider's son, for the benefit of the workpeople. Mr. Schneider thinks that the present crisis has been brought about by a minority of workmen intent on getting the relief funds into their hands, in order to forward their Socialist plans and coalitions with others whenever they choose to rise. M. Schneider will not consent to this, being afraid that the funds may not be properly employed; and that they may be used in a strike; but the workmen, on the other hand, under the leadership of one named Assy, who is in correspondence with the trade-unionist associations of Paris, voted for placing the administration of their money in the hands of a workmen's committee. The dispute provoked angry words, and menaces or insults addressed to the proprietors, who thereupon dismissed Assy and several other men from their employment. This caused a general strike, which began on Wednesday, the 19th ult., but lasted only five days. There seems to be no doubt that many of the workmen objected to the strike, and attempted to resume their usual occupations. They were forcibly prevented from so doing by the others, and there was some danger of a fight between the two parties. One of our Illustrations, from a sketch by a French correspondent who personally witnessed the fact, shows the scene which took place in the forge, when some of the men who wished to go on with their work armed themselves with their tools, and prepared to attack those who kept them from the forges. The aspect of this affair became so threatening that the Mayor of Creuzot, or the Prefect of the Saône-et-Loire, telegraphed to the Government for a military force, to prevent violence and bloodshed. The arrival of a regiment of Lancers, in prompt compliance with this request, is the subject of another Illustration, which shows the squadrons of cavalry massed in the public square of the town, the Place de la Mairie, and inspected by the Mayor. A battalion of infantry followed, and other troops, altogether making a force of nearly 5000 men; but their mere presence at Creuzot was sufficient to keep the peace. On the Saturday morning, when the workshops were reopened, nearly two thirds of the men, protected by the soldiery, willingly returned to their business. The day passed off quietly; the blast-furnaces were rekindled, the forges and machines were again put in activity. A meeting of the workmen was called by Assy, who had received money from Paris, but the greater number refused to attend it. The distribution of the *Marseillaise*, M. Rochefort's revolutionary journal, which contained inflammatory articles in favour of the strike, was stopped by order of the magistrates. A few hundred of the workmen still persisted, on the Monday and Tuesday, in keeping up the strike, but their places were readily supplied.

## THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

In the United Kingdom the births of 251,829 children, and the deaths of 168,297 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on Dec. 31. The natural increase of population was thus 83,532. The death-rate of the kingdom differs little from that prevailing in England and Wales. The resident population in the middle of 1869 is estimated at 30,621,431; that of England and Wales amounting to 21,869,607; of Scotland to 3,205,481; and of Ireland to 5,546,343. The corrected death-rate of the quarter is 23.31 per 1000; the birth-rate 34.48; the marriage rate for the previous quarter 14.76. 87,662 persons were married in the quarter that ended on Sept. 30, 1869. The marriages were 43,831, against 43,480 in the preceding summer; but, allowing for increase of population, the rate was slightly below that of the corresponding season of 1868. The number of births registered in England in the three months ending Dec. 31, 1869, was 190,231, or nearly 2000 less than in the autumn of 1868. The birth-rate of the quarter, however, 34.38 per cent, compares favourably with the average of ten corresponding seasons, which was 33.79. The births of the last quarter of the year were in excess of the deaths by 62,085; and if emigration and immigration had been equal, this number would represent an average daily increase of population during the three months of 675.

The total number of emigrants who left ports of the United Kingdom where there are emigration officers, in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1869, was 38,481, of whom 16,762, were of English, 4132 of Scotch, and 10,305 of Irish origin, while 7291 were foreigners. After deducting this number from the natural increase of population, the daily increase becomes 493. The returns of pauperism are still heavy. In the last ninety-two days of the year 1869 as many as 128,146 deaths were registered. This number is 8050 more than in the same period of 1868, and 11,949 more than in the last quarter of 1867.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 19; via Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, Feb. 25.

The Board of Trade have awarded a telescope to Captain E. Jacq, of the French barque *Africaine*, of Havre, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master and crew of the schooner *Jessie Banfield*, of Carnarvon, whom he picked up at sea, on Dec. 16, 1869, and conveyed to Hamburg.

## LITERATURE.

*Earth and Sea.* From the French of Louis Figuier. Translated, Edited, and Enlarged by W. H. Davenport Adams. (T. Nelson and Sons.) The popularity of those works of descriptive natural history and of geographical or geological information which have lately been translated from French and German authors, and produced in an English form, adorned with numerous fine engravings, is a favourable sign of the interest now felt in the most attractive topics of scientific research. Descriptions of a variety of physical phenomena, relieved by anecdotes of discovery and adventure, may not entitle their readers to consider themselves students of science; but they are highly instructive, as well as entertaining; and we are glad to commend such works to public notice. The one now published by Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons, to whose good taste and enterprise we are indebted for so many useful and agreeable books, is not a mere English version of "La Terre et Les Mers," the well-known standard work, by M. Figuier, which has already gained some reputation among us. The editor, Mr. Davenport Adams, has skillfully enlarged the original treatise by the introduction of a great deal of new matter, completing the series of notices and accounts of facts to illustrate the general statements of his author, and connecting the different portions, so as to form "a comprehensive survey of the configuration of the earth and seas." He has also taken pains to adapt the statements of this book to the testimony of the most recent travellers, and of the best geographical or other scientific authorities at the present time, bringing it into fair correspondence with the existing state of knowledge or opinion in Great Britain upon this class of subjects. Passing over the introductory chapter, which is but a slight and hasty glance at the crude geographical notions of the ancients—a theme discussed with profounder criticism and scholarship in Humboldt's "Cosmos"—we may here enumerate the chief contents of the volume. It is divided into six books, of which there are four devoted respectively, first, to "the situation of the terrestrial globe in space"—that is, to the astronomical relations of this planet; and, secondly, to the form and dimensions of the earth, with the distribution of land and water in its great continents and five great oceans. We are introduced, thirdly, to the picturesque diversities of its land-surface, displaying the chief mountain ranges of Europe, Asia, North and South America, Africa, and Australasia, and noticing some of their valleys, passes, and ravines; with the different geological processes of their formation, by the upheaval or subsidence, the abrasion, disruption, or alteration of the rocks; then describing its low level regions, its plains, landes, or steppes, its grassy prairies or pampas, and its sandy deserts, the African Sahara, and the wilderness of Central Asia. Fourthly, we get several chapters upon the temperature of the earth; including not merely an account of its diverse climates and variations of season, which was partly given in the first, or astronomical, division of the treatise; but likewise of the Alpine snows and glaciers, and of the volcanoes, the geysers or hot springs, and the earthquakes, giving proof of internal heat, which produces such astounding effects. The remaining two "books," or main divisions of the work, are occupied with the waters of the earth. One book contains a survey of all its fresh waters—the springs, streams, and rivers, with their cataracts, floods, and estuaries, and with their effects upon the land-surface in the excavation of gorges and caverns, or in the formation of deltas by fluvial deposits; it treats also of the lakes and inland seas of fresh water, including the great ones of North America as well as the small ones of Britain. The last book comprises a general description of the oceans and salt-water seas; the conformation of their beds, the composition, temperature, and chemical properties of their water; their currents, tides, eddies, and waves; the coral reefs of warm latitudes and the icebergs of the polar regions, with a sketch of the perilous and laborious feats of Arctic exploration. The entire volume, consisting of more than 700 neatly-printed pages, is ornamented with 250 woodcuts by different artists, which are of unequal merit, but will help to attract the reader's attention, or to assist his wearied fancy, amidst so vast a collection of descriptive details. It would be easy, perhaps, to find a much better special treatise upon each of the subjects comprehended within the title, "Earth and Sea." But the extent of its scope is calculated to produce in the mind a just impression of the unity and diversity of the physical creation. This sentiment or conception of Nature as a mighty whole is one of the best rewards of study.

*A Book About the Clergy.* By John Cordy Jeaffreson, B.A. Oxon. (Hurst and Blackett.) The learned and thoughtful author of two "books," already published, "about" two other learned professions, those of Medicine and Law, has collected, in this last work of the series, a large mass of curious historical information "about" the ministers of the English Church. This book, which extends to a couple of closely-printed octavo volumes, consists not of gossiping anecdotes, but of serious, inquiring discussions, especially with regard to the official station and social condition of different orders of the clergy, at successive periods of our national history. He traces the effects upon them of every political revolution, and of the most important legal enactments, the most extensive agencies of material economy, and the most influential changes in morality, in manners, and ideas, during a period of three centuries and a half. From the time of Wicliffe, or Wycliffe, in the middle of the fourteenth, to the time of Tillotson, South, and Barrow, towards the end of the seventeenth, century—from the reign of Edward III., and the graphic poetry of old Dan Chaucer, to the reign of William III., with the plain prose essays of Locke, Defoe, and Swift—the state of the clerical profession is fairly and faithfully described. The formal and legislative establishment of the Protestant Reformation in the sixteenth century, by the repudiation of Papal authority, the declaration of the Royal supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs, and the expurgation of certain doctrines from the creeds and prayers of the Church, did not involve the bodily substitution of one set of clergy for another. The continuity of the whole subject is therefore unbroken in Mr. Jeaffreson's view, which is not that of a theologian but of a moralist and historian of social life. He is entitled, after disposing of such happily extinct species as the monk and the friar in the delightful prologue to the "Canterbury Tales," to hail the "good man of religion that was a poor parson of a town" as the true and worthy predecessor of the best type of parish clergyman in England at the present day. That patient, benignant, and diligent pastor, like many another of this generation, was content to serve his Master and his flock with but small prospect of worldly emolument, "but rich he was of holy thought and work." Mr. Jeaffreson is rightly disposed, in general, to deal with the clergy of all orders in a spirit of friendly sympathy, and to deprecate the unjust and ungenerous habit of exaggerating their human weaknesses and of denying their equal right to the harmless freedom of common enjoyments. This practice, which resembles that of the ancient zealots who laid grievous burdens upon the shoulders of other men, is derived from the Pharisaic Puritanism of the Roundhead party in the time of the Stuarts, when to denounce the worldliness of clergymen was the readiest sign of one's own saintly grace. It has descended, in a later age, to the no less exclusive sect of levelling secularists, who support their pretensions to superior rationality and virtue by attacking the institutions that afford religious comfort to so many of their neighbours. An historical review of the character and situation of the English parson—to give him, once again, his respectable old-fashioned title—will perhaps avail with candid minds to remove such unworthy prejudices against a class of well-educated and well-behaved gentlemen, whose usefulness is not confined to their services in church. It does not lie within the range of Mr. Jeaffreson's work to treat of the Dissenting ministers, whose public existence, as a distinct class finally and completely severed from the Establishment, begins with the period after the Restoration, where he takes leave of the subject. But in his chapters on the persecution of the Lollards, and on the Puritan or Low-Church party, under Elizabeth and James I.; in his remarks upon the Presbyterians, Independents, and Quakers of the Commonwealth; and in his casual allusion to the ejection of the Nonconformist clergymen in 1662, we see that he is free from sectarian partiality and that he esteems all the faithful preachers of religion, with whatever defects of creed. The charity and liberality of his views, and his willingness to believe the best, rather than the worst, of all mankind, might disqualify him for the office of a regular ecclesiastical

historian. But Mr. Jeaffreson, as we have said, is a social historian, which makes his work one of a different kind, performed in a different spirit. It seems to be the spirit of truth and soberness. His painstaking fidelity of research must also be commended. His style, though it has a more weighty oratorical swell than is agreeable to modern taste, is always forcible, correct, and clear. This book about the clergy deserves to be read.

*Large Game-Shooting in Thibet and the North-West* By Alexander A. A. Kinloch, The Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade. Illustrated by Photographs taken by Arthur Lucas, of Wigmore-street. (Harrison.) This is a very fine volume, of a size proportionate to that of the game alluded to in the title; and the best criticism that can be passed upon it, so far as the photographs are concerned, is a remark made by one who, well knowing the districts treated of, took up the book by accident. "Why," said he, as his eyes sparkled with the pleasure of memory, "you could believe you were back again in the old place and saw the creatures alive." Nor is there any reason to believe that the descriptions and comments fall short, in graphic truthfulness, of the photographs. There are first of all, an introduction; then a description of the countries and a helpful map; afterwards a sort of natural history, accompanied by anecdotes of sport, of the Thibetan antelope, of the Thibetan raven deer, of the kyang (not strictly game), of the Thibetan wolf, of the wild dog, of the Thibetan lynx, of the *ovis Ammon*, of the burrell, of the orial, of the ibex, of the markhor, of the musk deer, of the Cashmere stag, of the snow bear, of the Himalayan black bear, of the wild boar, of the Indian gazelle or raven deer, and of the Indian antelope; and the whole is finished off by some useful hints on travelling, together with illustrative diagrams of utensils. A promise is held out, and, indeed, a contents-table given, of a forthcoming second part in which "shooting in the plains will be more fully dealt with."

*Saddle and Sirloln.* By The Druid. (Rogerson and Tuxford.) As Grisi identified herself with the name of Norma, so the author of this volume has identified himself with the name of "The Druid," and as the songstress commanded a numerous audience, so the writer may be readily supposed to command a goodly throng of readers. Let cockneys, however, stand afar off: the book is evidently intended for such as have mastered at least the rudiments of cattle-breeding and of all that appertains to field sports. But to a man who can truly say, "many fat oxen are come about me," who knows a great deal more about sheep and pigs than can be discovered from mutton and bacon, who is, as the Yankee had it, "middlin'" on "osses," even if he be "no account at legislatin'," who knows at least the terms used in coursing, who is to a certain extent initiated into the mysteries of wrestling, who is not wholly ignorant of the relations frequently established between otters and terriers, who respects fox-hounds, who feels a thrill at hearing the names of Sir Tatton Sykes and other sporting worthies, who has a proper appreciation of the saying that "God made the country and man made the town," it is highly probable that the book will be a perfect treasure. It contains a wonderful stock of information and amusing anecdotes; and it is pervaded by a peculiar, dry, sardonic humour, piquant by no means unpalatable. There is also a slight tinge of melancholy, not altogether unattractive; and there is that poetical tendency which most sporting writers to some extent exhibit. For do not even the "prophets" prophesy in verse? It is just possible, so diversely constituted are men's minds, that the title will not, as the author thinks it should, "pretty well explain its nature;" but, on the contrary, will appear to some poor creatures to have been inspired by the Sphinx; and it may therefore be as well to state that its explanatory alias is "English Farm and Sporting Worthies." Details of matters relating to flock and herd are, with considerable regard for the general reader, thrown into the notes. The present volume is but the "north" part of the subject; the "south" will, perhaps, "see the light in the course of the present year;" and it is to be hoped that the "east" and the "west" are also in the womb of the future.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Benyon, J. M.; Curate of St. David's, with St. Michael's and All Angels', Exeter.  
Dibb, Ashton; Curate of St. John's, Hull.  
Dobie, J.; Vicar of Wheelock, Cheshire.  
Hankinson, E. F.; Rector of Bireham Newton and Bireham Tofts, Norfolk.  
Gamble, Alfred; Curate of St. Stephen's, Sheffield.  
Hayes, Thomas; Curate of Scrayingham.  
Holme, A. P.; Rector of Tattenhall, Cheshire.  
Jones, W. R.; Curate of Cramlington.  
Lane, Charlton George; Rector of Little Gaddesden, near Berkhamstead.  
Legard, Cecil Henry; Vicar of Boynton.  
Linton, Sydney; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Oxford.  
Mackarness, George R.; Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Oxford.  
Magrath, James; Curate of Ackworth.  
Metcalfe, B. E.; Vicar of Ferry Frystone, otherwise Water Frystone.  
Morris, J. A.; Vicar of Belton, Isle of Axholme.  
Nichol, J. G. S.; Curate of the parish church, Knaresborough.  
Rudd, Richard; Curate of Bolton Percy.  
Tolming, T.; Perpetual Curate of Egton-cum-Newland, Lancashire.  
Stooks, Thomas Fraser; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton.  
Valentin, George Thomas; Vicar of Holme Eden, Cumberland.  
Wall, George William; Vicar of Bickerstaffe, Ormskirk.  
Walton, B. B.; Curate of East and West Leake.  
Warr, G. W.; Honorary Canon in the Cathedral of Chester.  
Williams, H.; Curate of Flintham.  
Wood, A. T.; Rector of Widmerport.

The Bishop of London will hold his next general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 12.

The Rev. James Fraser was, on Monday, elected by the Dean and Chapter of Manchester to the see of that city.

The consecration of Dr. Mackenzie, the Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham, took place, on Wednesday morning, in St. Mary's Church in that town. We shall probably illustrate the ceremony next week.

The *London Gazette* announces the appointment of the Ven. Archdeacon Parry to be Bishop-Suffragan of the see of Dover.

The *Chester Guardian* is authorised to announce that the Bishop of St. Asaph has not yet resigned, and therefore, of course, no successor has been appointed.

The trustees of the Duke of Newcastle have presented £300 to the building fund of a new church at Newark.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to preach at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings during the month of February:—6th, the Rev. W. C. F. Webb, Vicar of St. Botolph; 13th, the Rev. J. B. Dyne, D.D., Head Master of Highgate Grammar School; 20th, the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, Rector of Hanwell; 27th, the Rev. T. Griffith, minister of Ram's Chapel. The Rev. Canon Gregory will preach at the afternoon services. The following gentlemen will be the preachers at the special evening services under the dome for the present month:—Feb. 6, the Bishop of Carlisle; 13th, Dr. Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School; 20th, the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor; 27th, the Dean.

The Sunday evening preachers appointed to the Chapel Royal, Savoy, during the present month, are as follow:—Feb. 6th, Rev. G. F. Maclear, B.D., Head Master of King's College School; 13th, Rev. Lancelot L. Sharpe, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; 20th, Rev. Dr. Hessey, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School; 26th, Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and the House of Commons.

The Bishop Hamilton's Memorial Fund Committee have resolved to proceed at once with the architectural restoration of the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, in pursuance of the recommendation of Mr. Gilbert Scott, the architect. This portion of the work will cost about £4200. The whole of the works contemplated as a memorial to the late Bishop—viz., the entire restoration of the choir with new screens, new arrangement of the organ, &c.—will entail an outlay of something like £15,000. The subscriptions, however, up to the present time only amount to £8128.



The annual meeting in connection with the Bishop of London's Fund was held on Tuesday. The report of the work done since the fund was started showed that sixty new churches have been raised in the metropolis, capable of accommodating 46,000 persons, and as many schools, providing instruction for 112,000 children. One of the reports presented to the meeting showed the great deficiency of schools in London, and suggested that more liberal grants should be made by the Privy Council for building schools in London.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

HONOURS AT THE BACHELOR OF ARTS COMMENCEMENT,  
JAN. 29, 1870.

Moderators—Frederick Charles Wace, M.A., St. John's College, and Arthur Cockshott, M.A., Trinity College.  
Examiners—Joseph Wolstenholme, M.A., Christ's College, and James Clerk Maxwell, M.A., Trinity College.  
In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

WRANGLERS.	SENIOR OPTIMES.	JUNIOR OPTIMES.
Ds. Pendlebury, St. John.	Ds. South, Trinity.	Ds. Ash, Gon. and Caius.
2 Greenhill, St. John.	{ Batchelor, Emman.	{ Cartwright, Sid. S.
3 Levett, St. John's.	{ Hicks, Sidney Suss.	{ Drought, Trinity.
{ Hunter, Jesus.	{ Blake, Jesus.	{ Tillard, Corp. Chr.
{ Stephen, Corpus Ch.	{ Bowen, Corpus Ch.	{ Darwin, Trinity.
{ Haslam, St. John's.	{ Kingsmill, Gonville	{ Du Pre, Trinity.
{ Henderson, Pembroke.	{ and Caius.	{ Knowles, Trinity.
8 Blaikie, Gon. and C.	{ Pryor, Trinity.	84 Matthias, St. Cath.
9 Watson, Trinity.	47 May, Jesus.	85 Spencer, St. John's.
10 Richardson, Trinity.	48 Gosset, King's.	86 Bunbury, Trinity.
11 Hilary, St. John's.	49 Lumb, Downing.	87 Bidwell, Gonville
{ Noon, St. John's.	{ Barnard, Clare.	{ and Caius.
{ Tennant, Trinity.	{ Matthews, Emman.	88 White, Gon. and C.
{ Gurney, Clare.	{ Matthews, Sid. Suss.	{ Davison, Mary Mag.
{ Hewitt, St. Peter's.	{ North, Clare.	{ Gibson, Trinity.
16 Baggallay, Gon. & C.	{ Reeve, Christ's.	{ Martin, Trinity.
{ Hathornthwaite, St.	{ Jones, W. A., St. J.	{ Mitchell, Emman.
{ John's.	56 Clark, Trinity.	93 Close, St. John's.
{ Jeffares, Queens'.	{ Borton, King's.	94 Knox, Gon. & Caius.
19 Hitchens, S. Sussex.	{ Leeke, Trinity.	95 Park, W. U. St. Joh.
{ Baynes, St. John's.	{ Brock, Corpus Ch.	96 Thompson, St. Joh.
{ Birks, Trinity.	{ Cole, St. John's.	97 Forbes, Trinity.
{ Lingens, Pembroke.	61 Coleby, St. John's.	98 Hoyle, Emmanuel.
{ Smith, Christ's.	62 Prince, Pembroke.	99 Forrest, St. John's.
{ Stanton, Trinity.	63 Martin, St. John's.	{ Edwards, S. Mary M.
25 Drury, Christ's.	64 Thurlow, Gonville	{ Herbert, Corp. Chr.
{ Cardwell, Gon. & C.	{ and Caius.	{ Watson, Emman.
{ Griffith, St. John's.	{ Allen, St. John's.	{ Bradley, Christ's.
{ Marshall, E., Trinity	{ Atchison, Christ's.	{ Masters, S. Mary M.
20 Messiter, Gon. & C.	{ Dixon, St. John's.	{ Hayes, Trinity Hall.
{ Barnett, St. John's.	{ Smythes, Trinity.	{ Phelps, Sidney Suss.
{ Codd, St. Peter's.	69 Evans, St. John's.	{ Falkner, Christ's.
{ Wheatcroft, St. Joh.	{ Benkiron, Trinity.	{ Syckelmoore, S. Joh.
{ Daukes, Christ's.	{ Hulbert, Corpus Ch.	{ Cooper, St. John's.
{ Willcock, Sid. Sussex	72 Green, Corpus Ch.	{ Travers, Trinity.
{ Hogg, St. John's.	73 Sarson, St. Cath.	111 Harrison, Clare.
{ Jenkins, St. Peter's.	{ Constable, Trinity.	112 Ingham, Trinity.
{ Boutflower, Corp. C.	{ Raitstone, Trinity	113 Young, Gon. and C.
{ Bridges, St. John's.	{ Hall.	114 Nicol, Emmanuel.
{ Templeton, Trinity.	76 Marsh, Pembroke.	115 Williams, Corp. Chr.
	REGIOTAT—Bacon, Trinity.	

Mr. Richard Pendlebury (St. John's) is the son of Mr. James Pendlebury, of Fairfield, Liverpool, and was educated at the college, Liverpool, under Dr. Howson, the present Dean of Chester, and the Rev. C. W. Underwood, now Vicar of Histon, near Cambridge. He obtained the first (most valuable) mathematical minor scholarship at the election of minor scholars and open exhibitioners at St. John's College in April, 1866, and became a foundation scholar in June, 1868. At the University of London he obtained the first B.A. mathematical exhibition in August, 1867; and the second B.A. mathematical scholarship in October, 1869. Dr. Parkinson was his college tutor at St. John's, and Mr. Routh his private tutor.

Mr. George Alfred Greenhill (St. John's) is the son of Mr. Thomas Greenhill, civil engineer, of Addison-road, Kensington; was born in November, 1847, and educated at Christ's Hospital, where Mr. Webster and Mr. Potter were his mathematical masters. He became a Grecian in 1854. He obtained a Somerset Exhibition at the election of minor scholars and open exhibitioners at St. John's College in April, 1866, and became a foundation scholar in June, 1868. He obtained his first B.A. mathematical exhibition at the University of London, in August, 1868. At the first election to the Whitworth Scholarships for mechanical science, in September, 1869, Mr. Greenhill was a successful candidate, being second in the theoretical examination and fifth in the final list. Dr. Parkinson was his college, and Mr. W. H. Besant (St. John's) senior wrangler, 1860) his private tutor.

Mr. Ernest Lawrence Levett (St. John's) is the son of Mr. Benjamin Levett, of Hull. He was educated at the Pocklington Grammar School, under the Rev. J. C. Gruggen, and subsequently at Cheltenham College; and for some time before coming to the University he had the assistance of his brother, Mr. Rawdon Levett, late scholar of St. John's College, who was eleventh wrangler in 1865, and now of King Edward's School, Birmingham. Mr. E. L. Levett obtained a Somerset Exhibition at the election of minor scholars and open exhibitioners at St. John's in April, 1866, and a foundation scholarship in June, 1868. Dr. Parkinson was his college, and Mr. Marshall and Mr. Routh, in succession, his private tutors.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Routh, whose name figures honourably as a tutor in this year's list, and whose pupil, Mr. Pendlebury, has reached the proud position of senior wrangler, has brought out eleven senior wranglers in all since he himself headed the list in 1854. Of these, nine have followed in succession for the last nine years. Dr. Parkinson was the tutor of all the successful Johnians, and John's this year occupies the "pride of place."

The number of Wranglers this year is 39, as compared with 39 in 1869; of Senior Optimes, 37, as compared with 38 in 1869; and of Junior Optimes, 39, as compared with 35 in 1869. Of the 39 Wranglers of this year, St. Peter's supplied 3; Clare, 1; Pembroke, 2; Caius, 4; Corpus Christi, 2; Queens', 1; Jesus, 1; Christ's, 3; St. John's, 13; Trinity, 7; and Sidney Sussex, 2. Trinity Hall, King's, St. Catherine's, Magdalene, Emmanuel, and Downing have no wranglers this year.

The Prælocutors of the several colleges are requested to send the names of candidates for the Classical Tripos examination to Mr. W. F. Smith, St. John's College, on or before Wednesday, the 9th inst.

Mr. Goldie, on Wednesday week, took out a crew for the first time this year. Several of the men who are bound to have seats in the boat are not yet up, so that some of those who were out on Wednesday, and whose names are given below, must be regarded as "emergencies." The following are the names and position of the crew:—1, Randolph, third Trinity; 2, Blackburn, third Trinity; 3, Gwatkin, Lady Margaret; 4, Spencer, second Trinity; 5, Lowe, Christ's; 6, Aitchison, Christ's; 7, Strachan, Corpus; 8, J. H. Ridley, Jesus; J. H. D. Goldie, coxswain, Lady Margaret.

#### OXFORD.

Candidates for the Latin Professorship must send their names to the registrar (Dr. Rowden) on or before Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. John Ruskin, as Slade Professor of Fine Art, will deliver his inaugural lecture on Tuesday next, at two o'clock, in the large lecture-room at the University Museum. This will be followed by a course of six lectures at the same place, day, and hour, on the limits and elementary practice of art. The special subjects of the several lectures will be—(1) Feb. 15, "The Relation of Art to Religion." (2) Feb. 22, "The Relation of Art to Morals." (3) March 1, "The Relation of Art to Use." (4) March 8, "Line." (5) March 15, "Light." (6) March 22, "Colour."

The vacant mathematical fellowship at Corpus Christi has been awarded to Mr. W. Chadwick, Postmaster of Merton, who was elected out of six candidates. Mr. Chadwick obtained the junior mathematical scholarship in the University in 1867, was placed in the first class in mathematics at the moderation examination in Trinity Term, 1867, and in the first class in mathematics in the final examination in Michaelmas Term, 1868.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the three vacant scholarships at Trinity:—Mr. G. Wood, King's College, London;

Mr. E. C. Thomas, Manchester School; and Mr. M. H. Gould, Marlborough College. There were thirty-three candidates.

Mr. A. Scriven has been elected to a Dyke Exhibition at St. Mary Hall.

Mr. H. G. Wakefield, of Wimborne School, has been appointed to the vacant clerkship at Queen's. There were thirteen candidates.

His Highness Prince Hassan, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, has returned to Oxford for the purpose of pursuing his studies at the University.

Mr. W. B. Benson, of Balliol, who is president of the Oxford University Boat Club, on Monday afternoon took the first step towards the formation of a crew to represent the "Dark Blue," by selecting the most promising oarsmen of last term's trial eights, whom he coached down to Illey and back twice. The following are the names and weights selected:—Bow, R. W. Morehouse, University, 11st. 4lb.; 2, J. C. Kay, Wadham, 11st. 13lb.; 3, F. E. Payne, St. John's, 12st. 7lb.; 4, J. E. Edwards-Moss, Balliol, 12st. 11lb.; 5, T. S. Baker, Queen's, 12st. 11lb.; 6, J. W. Baxendale, Pembroke, 12st. 1lb.; 7, H. C. Burgess, Brazenose, 12st. 4lb.; stroke, S. H. Woodhouse, University, 11st. 7lb.

### LAW AND POLICE.

The remainder of the spring circuits of the Judges have been settled as follows:—*Midland* (Mr. Justice Montague Smith and Mr. Baron Cleasby), Warwick, Feb. 24; Derby, March 2; Nottingham, 7; and Lincoln, 10—York being undecided. *North Wales* (Mr. Baron Channell), Welshpool, March 12; Bala, 16; Ruthin, 19; Beaumaris, 23; Carnarvon, 26; Mold, 30; and Chester and city, April 2. The *Norfolk* circuit (Mr. Justice Byles and Mr. Justice Blackburn), Oakham, March 1; Leicester, 2; Northampton, 7; Aylesbury, 10; Bedford, 14; Huntingdon, 17; Cambridge, 19; Ipswich, 23; and Norwich, 28. In the *South Wales* circuit the following dates have been definitively settled—viz., Carmarthen, March 9; Swansea, 15; Brecon, 20; Presteign, 31; and Chester, April 2.

Mr. George Young, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, has been appointed one of her Majesty's counsel, and was called within the English Bar on Thursday week. He subsequently appeared in an appeal case.

Vice-Chancellor Stuart has ordered the steward of Mrs. Forester's (formerly Mrs. Dyce Sombre) solicitor in India to render certain accounts which he had withheld.

By the Ecclesiastical Titles Act of 1851 the consent of the Attorney-General must be obtained before a prosecution can be instituted under that statute. Notwithstanding the refusal of such consent, Mr. W. Cobbett had brought an action against Dr. Manning for having assumed the title of Archbishop of Westminster, thereby incurring a penalty of £100. Both Mr. Justice Willes and a Master of the Exchequer had ordered the preliminary proceedings in the action to be set aside, because the Attorney-General had withheld his consent to the prosecution. The matter came before the Judges of the Exchequer on Saturday, when the Court decided that the proceedings had been set aside in accordance with the Act.

The question has been raised before Mr. Justice Hannen whether a debtor against whom judgment was given last month, but who had evaded arrest till after Jan. 1, could now be sent to prison under the new Act. The Judge decided that the proper course was to go before the County Court and prove that the case came within the conditions on which imprisonment was alone permitted by the new law. It must be shown that the debtor refused to pay, although he had sufficient means to do so.

It has been decided by the Court of Exchequer that in the case of pictures sent by railway the frames cannot be regarded as separate from the pictures, and that when not declared beforehand the value of neither frames nor pictures could be recovered from a railway company if they were injured.

An action for libel, in the Court of Exchequer, by Dr. Williams, against the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, has been postponed, in consequence of the illness of the Duchess. The alleged libel is that the plaintiff, who was called a "hypocritical murderer," had, through refusing to meet another doctor, caused the death of the Duke's only son.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, a verdict was returned for the Duke of Richmond and Mr. C. Turner, as trustees of the Winchelsea estates, against certain creditors who claimed possession of goods and chattels at Eastwell Park, Kent.

One evening in September last a passenger on the Midland Railway arrived at Market Harborough station, where he wished to get out. The train, however, had shot beyond the platform and the lights, and on his leaving the carriage he fell upon a heap of bricks, thus injuring his foot. An action against the company for damages was brought, on Tuesday, in the Court of Exchequer, but Baron Bramwell ruled that there was no evidence to go to the jury. "People," said the learned Judge, "ought to take care of themselves, and not get out of a carriage without looking where they would alight."

The Court of Queen's Bench has decided that notices of objections in regard to municipal burgess-lists need only contain a description of the persons objected to, not of their property.

The Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, made the rules absolute for reviewing the taxation of costs in the hearing of the Tamworth, Falmouth, and Southampton election petitions. This decision was arrived at by a majority of the Court, Mr. Justice Willes dissenting.

An injunction was lately granted against a coal-agent in Pall-mall for carrying on business as the "Pall-mall Guinea Coal Company;" but he only covered the first three words with a piece of paper, and left in view a representation of a sovereign and a shilling on the window-blind. Vice-Chancellor Malins decided that this was contempt of Court, and ordered the agent to pay the costs of a motion.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has ordered the winding-up of the National Provincial Life Assurance Association, one of the companies incorporated with the Albert, on the petition of an annuitant. The Vice-Chancellor said he felt bound to follow the precedent established in the case of the Family Endowment Society. There was also, however, a petition from a policy-holder, on which he refused to make an order.

Railway compensation cases engross a considerable portion of the time of the Courts. The Court of Queen's Bench has granted an application for a new trial in the case of a publican and his wife who sued the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway for damages for an accident to the female plaintiff, but failed to get a verdict, in consequence of evidence being given that one of the witnesses had been promised payment for false testimony on their behalf. The plaintiffs now undertake to show that in a Chancery case the witness in question had similarly turned against them, and was unworthy of belief.—The Court of Exchequer declined to revise a verdict of £250 given to a barmaid, in the Sheriffs' Court, on the ground, as the Chief Baron said, that they could not usurp the functions of juries. Both the Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Pigott commented on the severity of juries upon railway companies in such cases.—The Court of Common Pleas granted a rule calling on the attorney of a man who had obtained £250 from the Brighton Company, under a false pretence that he had been in the train at the New Cross accident, to account for the money paid to him as damages and costs. The attorney's client is undergoing two years' imprisonment for perjury.—In the Sheriffs' Court an award of £1000 for damages arising out of the New Cross collision has been cut down to £100.

An injunction was applied for in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, to compel the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company to charge equal rates to all customers for the conveyance of sand from Sevenoaks to Penge. It was alleged that they charged one dealer more than another. The Chief Justice refused the rule

on the ground that previous application had not been made to the company on the subject.

The Court of Criminal Appeal has upheld the conviction of the local secretary of the Power-Loom Carpet-Weavers' Defence Association for embezzlement. The question was whether, some of the rules of the society being in restraint of trade, it could claim the protection of the law. The Court decided that a distinction should be observed between unions in restraint of trade and associations which enforced their rules by violence, or bound themselves by illegal oaths, and that the former were entitled to protection.

The Court of Queen's Bench has refused a mandamus to the Beverley Election Commissioners, requiring them to give a certificate of indemnity to Mr. Burchell, one of the witnesses whom they had examined. The Court held that the examination had been conducted in a proper manner, and that the Commissioners exercised a wise discretion in their treatment of Mr. Burchell on account of his evasive answers.

The Judge of the Probate Court has pronounced against a will made three weeks after the testator had been placed in charge of the keeper of a private asylum.

The Chief Judge in Bankruptcy has issued a series of orders delegating certain powers to the registrars.—The Duke of Newcastle's bankruptcy, after having been successively before Commissioner Winslow, the Chief Judge, and Lord Justice Giffard, will at length be brought under the notice of the Law Lords, on a question of privilege.—The case of a young lady of eighteen, who is said to have been on the stage, has been before the Bankruptcy Court, her debts being £46.—Mr. Oswald Howell's bankruptcy was before one of the registrars yesterday week. The liabilities were stated at £2597, while the deficiency was £1390. As it was necessary that some additional accounts should be filed, a further adjournment was granted.—An application has been made in the Bankruptcy Court as to the affairs of one Bryant, who has been dead nearly a quarter of a century. He became a bankrupt in the year 1810. He set the Court at defiance and chose to remain in prison rather than file his accounts. In prison he remained till 1846, when he died; and now, sixty years after the bankruptcy, and four-and-twenty after the bankrupt's death, it appears that there is a sum of money amounting to £3000 or £4000 ready to be distributed among the creditors, if one could only ascertain where they are and who are their representatives.

The Government have ordered an inquiry into the case of the Welsh fasting girl to take place before the trial of the girl's father for manslaughter.

The Central Criminal Court began, on Monday, its second session for this year. There were sixty-one prisoners for trial. James Clifford, charged with the offence of "sweating" gold coin, was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The indictment against his daughter, twelve years of age, was not pressed.—Simon Ferdinand Feldman was, on Tuesday, convicted, at the Central Criminal Court, of having fraudulently disposed of property previously to his becoming a bankrupt. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy; but the Common Serjeant declined to act on the recommendation, and sentenced him to imprisonment, with hard labour, for eighteen months.

The Middlesex Sessions began, on Monday, with a calendar of ninety prisoners, besides those out on bail.

Three grocers have been fined by Sir Thomas Henry for selling what was represented to be tcadust, but was proved by the Excise authorities to consist of dirt, sand, straw, and other matters.

Two cases of delusion came before the metropolitan police magistrates on Monday. At the Mansion House a woman who laid claim to the throne was referred to either the Premier or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when she said that she had already applied to Mr. Gladstone. At the Southwark court a man charged with gambling in the street assured the Bench that Mr. Gladstone had given him exclusive authority to do so when the right hon. gentleman was elected for Greenwich. The prisoner was remanded for an inquiry into the state of his mind.

The Lambeth police magistrate took possession, on Monday, of the new court which has been erected near the site of the old one in Kennington-lane.

Mr. Carnsey, a solicitor, was, on Tuesday, summoned at the Mansion House to answer a charge preferred against him by the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway, of having improperly appropriated moneys of which he was trustee. Mr. Carnsey did not appear, and a warrant was applied for.

A serious charge of fraud was made, on Tuesday, at the Westminster Police Court, against Henry Longden, who had formerly been a guardian of the St. Pancras Union. Availing himself of his former reputation, it is alleged that he induced several persons to cash his cheques on the London and County Bank, his account there having long before been closed. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Thomas Cox, a young man, charged with attempting to murder his sweetheart, Julia Ellen Hughes, at St. John's-wood, by cutting her throat, was taken before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at the Marylebone Police Court, on Tuesday. The prosecutrix was able to appear, and her wounds were said to be fast healing. The prisoner was committed for trial.

William Smith has been fined ten shillings and costs, in default of one month's imprisonment, for smoking in the Ince four-foot mine at Messrs. Acker, Whitby, and Co.'s Bickershaw Collieries, near Wigan, where safety-lamps only are used.

Eighteen of the persons who took part in the illegal auctions held at the instance of the "Countess of Derwentwater" were committed for trial at Hexham on Saturday.

The persons charged with rioting at the Thorncliffe collieries were examined at Barnsley yesterday week. Precautions had been taken to prevent a rescue of the prisoners, and great excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood. The soldiers who escorted the witnesses were stoned, and the former prepared to charge the mob, but nothing serious happened.

The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopold II., died in Rome yesterday week.

A soldier of the First Empire, named Palau, died recently at Reynès, in the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, at the age of 107.

The *Levant Times* says that the police authorities of Constantinople, at the suggestion of Tahir Bey, have added three women to the detective police force.

The Postmaster-General has issued a circular explaining the new telegraph tariff and other arrangements. It is announced that the Postmaster-General will assume the management of the telegraphs to-day (Saturday), and from this day the uniform shilling rate will prevail throughout the United Kingdom.

A Cairo letter says the Patriarch of the Greek Church, who had been lingering hopelessly for months, and had, in fact, intrusted the Archimandrite Nîlos at Alexandria with his functions, has died in that city. The Patriarch was interred at Cairo, with great pomp and ceremony, on the 8th ult.

Apropos of the recent ball at the Tuileries, the *Gaulois* supplies a detailed bill of the fare consumed, which goes far to prove that the economic principles inaugurated by the new Ministry have not yet invaded Court circles. Read and judge:—900 bottles of champagne, 400 of claret, fifty of madeira, 1200 quarts of liqueurs, 200 of iced coffee, and 900 of hot chocolate; 2000 ice creams, 1200 quart bowls of punch, and 200 quarts of tea; 3000 cakes, one hundred large dishes of pastry, 1200 lb. of meat, one hundred big trenchers of *pâte de foie gras*, 200 chickens, fifty pheasants, one hundred partridges, twelve monster hams, 3000 larks, twenty-four entrées of fish, twelve huge dishes of brawn, twenty-four salads à l'Impériale, sixteen plates of truffles, twenty-four rounds of beef, and 3000 small loaves. All this was got through within the limits of an hour.



### THE LATE MR. TIDD PRATT.

The death of Mr. John Tidd Pratt, Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, was lately recorded in our Obituary. It took place at his official residence, 29, Abingdon-street, in his seventy-second year. The deceased gentleman was called to the Bar, at the Inner Temple, in 1824; and, in addition to his office as Registrar of Friendly Societies, held a post in the National Debt Office, and was the barrister appointed to certify the rules of savings banks. He has lately done a public service in disclosing the unsound condition of some of the societies. He was especially anxious to bear his testimony against the irregular and arbitrary management of certain insurance companies, under the name and guise of friendly societies, carrying on business to a large extent throughout the kingdom, by means of paid agents and collectors. Mr. Tidd Pratt contended that some exceptional legislation was needed for the control of these associations, with a view to the protection of the poor persons who subscribed in hope of the benefits promised; and who, frequently living at a great distance from the office of the society and having no share in its management, were unable to obtain redress in case their just claims were denied. Arbitration was "a sham and a mockery," legal proceedings gave them no chance against such an opponent. He also expressed his dissatisfaction with the confused and defective manner in which these large societies, having an income, in some cases, of more than £100,000 a year, persisted in keeping their accounts submitted to his inspection. "The whole business," he said, "is managed by a few collectors and a central and irresponsible board, over which the secretary usually reigns supreme, and, he frequently being the trustee or treasurer also, not the slightest check is or can be obtained over him." He depicted, in his report for 1867, what he called "the enormities" of this system, and the "notorious hardships" suffered by the people who joined such societies, which were too powerful to contend against. "They are really established," he said, "for the benefit of the directors, managers, collectors, and agents, and not for the benefit of those classes for whom friendly societies are intended." He therefore advised that this "scandal to friendly



THE LATE MR. TIDD PRATT.

societies and to the nation at large" should be remedied by a new law. It should deal with these large profit-seeking associations upon a basis separate from that of the local clubs, more properly called friendly societies, whose members know each other and personally assist in the management of their joint concern, employing no agents or collectors, and limiting their operations to the mutual relief or aid of neighbours in the same parish or town. Such was the original idea of the friendly society as recognised by the legislation of 1793; but later Acts of Parliament, as in 1852, had brought within the Government registration a few societies, like the Clergy Mutual and the Provident Clerks, which were, in fact, assurance companies, and not friendly societies. Mr. Tidd Pratt contended, however, that the growth of big speculative concerns under the shelter of the registration system, which gave them the privileges of a corporation, was an abuse that ought to be checked. He was equally consistent and earnest in protesting against the misapplication of the funds of trade benefit societies, for purposes of social or political agitation, as in the case of money devoted to the support of a workmen's strike, or to the expenses of meetings and processions, like that of 1866 in Hyde Park. In short, though his ordinary official business was considerable, since he had to examine and certify the rules of two or three thousand different societies in the course of a twelvemonth, Mr. Tidd Pratt was accustomed to use his active intelligence in constant efforts for the improvement of the condition of the working classes by a better administration of their savings. His annual reports contained an interesting collection of statistical facts and discussions bearing directly or indirectly on this subject. The loss of so acute and zealous an official superintendent of the social interests of English workpeople is much to be regretted.

### THE OLD WHALER TRUELOVE, OF HULL.

The venerable subject of our illustration is probably one of the oldest vessels now hailing from a British port. Built for the merchant trade, she was launched at Philadelphia, United States, in the year 1764, and has con-



THE TRUELOVE, OF HULL, THE LAST OF THE SAILING WHALERS.



sequently reached the patriarchal age of 106 years. A brief sketch of her career may prove interesting. Having proved to be a handy, swift-sailing craft, the Truelove was employed by the Americans, during their first war with this country, as a privateer; but, being captured by a British cruiser, was purchased in Hull, from the Government, about the year 1780. She was then employed in the wine trade, between Oporto and Hull. The little craft, being got up in true man-of-war style, with figure-head and quarter galleries, still carried no less than six guns of a side, and was stoutly manned for defence, seeing that, France being at war with Britain, the Channel and the coasts of Portugal swarmed with hostile cruisers, and the wine trade was then carried on at great risk. But the Truelove boldly ran her own convoy, without waiting, as was then the custom, for an armed escort; and, although on many occasions chased by the French, she always managed to escape. In the year 1784 we find the good ship transformed into a whaler, being strengthened and fortified to encounter the dangers of the icy north. In this trade she was singularly fortunate, braving numerous perils to which many of her old consorts succumbed, and many a shipwrecked crew has she brought home safely whose vessel had been crushed by the relentless ice. In 1830, the most disastrous year in the records of the Davis Strait whale fishery, the Truelove formed one of the fleet in Melville Bay when twenty stanch and strong vessels were totally lost and twelve others were seriously damaged by the ice. Although then exposed to the most imminent danger, the subject of our narrative escaped unharmed. In 1835 she again returned in safety, when several of her consorts were frozen up for the winter, and more than half their crews perished of cold and starvation, while other ships were entirely lost. The veteran Captain Wells, of Hull, who has been in command of the old ship on many a trying occasion, related numerous instances of her hairbreadth escapes. He told how, when exposed to a heavy squeeze amongst the ice-floes, the Truelove would quietly rise up on the surface and rest there until the danger was past, thus avoiding the fate which too many of her sisters suffered. This lucky peculiarity is, without doubt, due to the remarkable and almost unique model of the old ship, which, though antiquated, modern builders might possibly do well to copy—in some points, at least. In 1862, under Captain R. Wells, junior, we find her again amongst the floes, as tough as ever; and while several ships are wrecked around her she is, as usual, squeezed up on the ice on three different occasions; when her crew had the utmost difficulty to get her afloat again, by sawing and blasting the heavy ice from beneath her bottom. During another voyage, under Captain W. Walker, she lay for six whole weeks upon the ice in Melville Bay, and considerable labour was needed then to launch her old carcass into its proper element; but that was nothing so long as she had saved herself, and was sound as before. This wonderful vessel must have made not less than eighty voyages to Greenland and Davis's Strait, crossing the Atlantic and Polar Ocean no less than 160 times without a single mishap. Her last voyage, as a whaler, was made under her old commander, Captain Wells, in 1867; but, strange to say, she has since then been employed in carrying ice from Norway for the English markets, and is now moored in Hull dock with a cargo of the same, looking not a whit the worse for all the wear and tear she has undergone. During the long career of the Truelove in the whaling trade she has brought home not less than 300 and 400 whales, besides seals and other products of the Arctic seas, representing a very large capital. She has been an old and faithful servant to her latest voyage. She is now superseded by the modern steam-whalers of the period; but, nevertheless, as old Captain Wells says, the Truelove is still "handy as a cutter, safe as a life-boat, tight as a bottle, and ready, as of old, to do her duty if



STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT, AT BELFAST.

ever she be again called upon." This memoir of the Truelove was compiled by the surgeon of the screw-steamer whaler Ravenscraig, and the sketches our Engraving is made from were taken by him during a voyage to Davis's Strait, in 1867. They were communicated to us by Mr. A. D. Soutter, of Kirkcaldy.

## THE ALBERT MEMORIAL, BELFAST.

The monument erected by public subscription in the city of Belfast to commemorate the virtues of the late Prince Consort is a noble clock-tower, at the end of High-street, with a fine colossal statue of the Prince in a niche of the front. The tower—designed by the late Mr. W. J. Barre, and built under the superintendence of Mr. C. Sherry, formerly his chief assistant—is 140 ft. high, including the bell-turret and the spire. In the lower compartment, or basement-stage, is a range of small cusped arches supported by detached shafts, with carved capitals; but at each angle and in the centre of each side is a flying buttress, those at the angles being surmounted with octagonal blocks sculptured with the Prince's arms and initials on a shield. The niche for the statue, at a height of 32 ft. from the ground, has a cusped domical head, with an open tracery canopy terminating in a gable with carved finial. The statue is carried upon a corbel block carved in relief, with three figures of angels, and upheld by a short pillar rising from the central buttress in front of the tower. Behind this the tower shaft goes up to the clock stage, which is slightly enlarged and adorned with a pinnacle at each corner; the belfry is an open octagonal chamber, surmounted by gables and pinnacles, behind which rises the spire. The materials of the building are freestone.

The statue, of the finest Portland stone, 9 ft. 4 in. high, was uncovered on the 18th ult.; and the sculptor, Mr. S. F. Lynn, has enhanced his reputation by the success of his work. Our Illustration shows the character of his design. It presents the lamented Prince, in the costume of the Knight of the Garter, standing in a graceful and easy attitude of expectation, with the left foot advanced, and with the left hand holding a scroll, but slightly resting on the left thigh, while the right hand is placed against the waist. The air of his figure is noble and commanding, and is well set off by the massive flowing robes; the expression of his face is benevolent and thoughtful. It is a faithful likeness, and portrays his character, as well as his features. The whole execution of this monument, both statue and tower, is satisfactory to the citizens of Belfast, and creditable to those engaged in it; amongst whom the late Mayor, Mr. John Lytle, as chairman of the committee, and contributor of £1000 to the fund, deserves to be particularly named.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

The severity of the weather of late has brought furs and velvets more into favour than ever with our Parisian élégantes; and we have the former not only in mantles and as trimming to toilettes de promenade, but the Empress surprised her guests on the night of the first state ball at the Tuileries by appearing in a tulle tunic, bound with sable. Satin jupes, trimmed with velvet bands and flounces, are largely worn in connection with velvet upper skirts; and velvet, indeed, enters into the trimming of almost every description of robe, whether it be of silk, satin, poplin, merino, cashmere, or some lighter material, and whether it be a toilette de soirée or a toilette de promenade. Flounces are either deep and single, or narrow and many—all of them having headings to them to add to their rich effect. Upper jupes are therefore necessarily short, and bouffantes and paniers are gradually vanishing. Ceintures, too, have no longer their large bows and flowing ends, a



PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.



substitute for both being provided in the long pointed basques or fan-shaped ornaments that are posed at the back of the jupe. For toilettes de visite and robes de bal the long Court train is almost *de rigueur*; it is, however, the mode to catch it up and carry it, as it were, under the arm, when the display of its full proportions is attended with inconvenience. Satin robes of pale yet extremely brilliant tints, deeply flounced, nearly all the way up the skirt, with rich black or white lace, are supplanting tulle and all such like fabrics for evening wear. With white jupes, too, the Court train is almost invariably of some decided brilliant colour, and velvet as well as lace frequently enters into the trimming of these stately robes. For coiffures bows and flowers and large gold pins, and not unfrequently feathers, are at present worn.

Bonnets are chiefly of velvet, with puffed frontons bordered with lace, and trimmed with feathers curling over the top and large flowers posed at the side. In place of the puffed frontons, one or more large velvet bows will be substituted—if a single one, this will be secured with a massive ornamental gold buckle or with a large gold-headed pin. Velvet and satin flowers are being largely used for the trimming of chapeaux, and wide lace strings fastening at the side with a velvet bow or flower are again coming into wear. With toilettes de promenade velvet hats, however, are almost exclusively worn trimmed with feathers and bright satin or velvet bows, and now and then with some very large single flowers and a few drooping buds. The short reign of the chapeau Tyrolien seems drawing to a close; after being as it were the rage, it is now well-nigh banished both from the boulevards and the bois, but will, no doubt, reappear at the bains de mer in the ensuing summer.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Little girl in coral-coloured velvet frock trimmed with a border of white fur, over which is worn a paletot of grey cashmere with cape and cuffs of coral velvet. Grey velvet toque bordered with fur and trimmed with coral bow. Boots with fur tops.

Fig. 2. Toilette de soirée in moon-coloured poul de soie, the jupe with a long train. A tunic in white muslin, trimmed with a deep border of lace, headed with coques of ribbon of the same shade as the robe, short in front and full at the sides, falls in a point behind, where it is gathered up the centre with a ribbon attached to the ceinture. A lace bertha, with rosettes behind and at the shoulders, ornaments the low corsage. The coiffure is composed of some ribbon puffs of the same tint as the robe.

Fig. 3. Toilette de promenade in maroon satin, trimmed with a large gathered flounce and chicorée heading, and having a voluminous bouffante behind. Black velvet mantle, trimmed with chenille fringe, the square ends falling half way down the skirt of the robe, and its long cascade sleeves bordered with deep flounces of black lace. Black velvet chapeau, trimmed with Chantilly lace and flowers in maroon satin, and having wide lace strings.

Fig. 4. Robe de bal composed of jupe in white satin and long Court train in rose-coloured velvet, the former trimmed with flounces formed of rose velvet bands and bouillonnées of tulle of the same shade, edged with deep edges of blonde lace. The velvet skirt, fantastically shaped at the edges, is bordered with rouleaux of tulle and blonde lace, and has a tulle flounce at the extremity of the train. Bouillonnées of tulle illusion, also bordered with lace and starting from beneath a square basque of velvet attached to the corsage, follow the sweep of the train, gathered lightly here and there with clusters of white roses, a band of which indicates a slight bouffante. The corsage, which is low and cut square, is of white satin, trimmed with blonde lace, with a rose velvet insertion, large white roses being posed on the shoulders and at the back to secure the ceinture. Coiffure of roses and velvet bows.

Fig. 5. Toilette de diner, à demi traine of mauve poul de soie, trimmed with a deep velvet flounce with plaited heading. Corsage bordered with velvet ruche edged with white blonde. Poul de soie tablier, trimmed with deep gathered blonde, falling in front and behind; long pointed velvet basques similarly trimmed, and having the ends of velvet ceinture bordered with lace, falling partially over them. Coiffure of velvet flowers fixed with large gold pin on a puff of lace.

#### MUSIC.

The event of last week was the appearance, for the first time this season, of Herr Joachim, at the Saturday afternoon popular concert. The return of this great violinist is now looked for by the English public with that interest and expectation which only great powers can command, or at least can sustain, as this artist has done ever since his first coming here as a mere lad. His performances at Saturday's concert, and again at that of Monday evening, displayed all those high qualities of tone, execution, style, and expression which have long given him undisputed pre-eminence, not only as an executant of rare mechanical powers, but also in that far more important mission of an interpreter of the grand thoughts of the great masters. The concerted pieces for stringed instruments led by Herr Joachim on his two first appearances this season were, on Saturday, the second of Beethoven's only two quintets, and, on Monday, the tenth of that composer's seventeen quartets—that in E flat, known in Germany as the "Harp" quartet (it does not clearly appear why). It is scarcely possible that these works could be more finely given than they were on these occasions by Herr Joachim and his coadjutors Mr. L. Ries (second violin), Herr Straus (viola), and Signor Piatti (violin), Mr. Zerbini having been a thoroughly efficient second violin in the quintet. At the concert of Monday evening Herr Joachim gave the chaconne from the fourth of Bach's solo sonatas for violin with that splendour of tone and execution and that wondrous skill in chord-playing (three and four distinct parts being frequently used in this piece) which have often before roused the audience to enthusiasm, as again on this occasion, when tranquillity was only restored by the performance of a movement from one of the other sonatas of the same set. At both the concerts now referred to Herr Pauer was the pianist and Miss Blanche Cole the vocalist; and both were greatly applauded in their respective performances, which were all familiar pieces.

The fourth of the Saturday evening concerts at Exeter Hall last week fully equalled in interest the three previous performances. Again some fine orchestral works were capably played by a complete and efficient orchestra conducted by Mr. Henry Leslie—the symphony on this occasion having been Mozart's "Jupiter;" the overtures, Rossini's to "Semiramide," and Auber's to "Zanetta," the brilliant march from Mr. Benedict's cantata "Undine" having also been included in the selection. Again the admirable singing of Mr. Sims Reeves excited those warm manifestations of approval which scarcely any but the highest power and merit can command even from a miscellaneous audience. In Blumenthal's song, "The Message," in Mr. Brinley Richards's "Anita" (given also at the previous week's concert), and in the nautical ballad, "The Bay of Biscay," Mr. Reeves in each instance roused his audience to enthusiasm. Mr. F. H. Cowen, who was the pianist, gave Mendelssohn's "Capriccio Brillante" (with orchestral accompaniments) at a rate of speed in advance of the composer's intention, and somewhat to the obscuration of many of those florid passages, which lose their effect if not distinctly articulated. Mr. Cowen has abundance of mechanical power, but his impulse is a little in excess, and requires more temperate control. He was much applauded in the Capriccio, and also in two short unaccompanied pieces of his own. The programme also included two violin solos by a young lady, Signorina Vittorina de Bono, who has a facile and vigorous bow-arm and much dexterity of mechanism, with a somewhat thin but clear tone. Her reception was highly favourable in her performances of a brilliant fantasia by Artôt, and an "Air Varié" by De Beriot. The singers, besides Mr. Sims Reeves, were Miss Helen D'Alton and Signor Foli. The success of these concerts has led to a renewal of them, commencing to-night (Saturday); and the director, Mr. George Wood, promises the appearance of several artists of high repute besides those who have already appeared.

The "Mendelssohn" night given by the National Choral Society last week included, besides the "Hymn of Praise" and the "Walpurgis Night," the second of the three motets for female

voices, composed at Rome for the use of the nuns of a convent there. These beautiful works should be more often heard than they have been in this country. The three solo singers on the occasion referred to were Misses Arabella Smyth, Simister, and Franklein.

The fourth of the London Ballad Concerts took place last week, and the success of this and of the previous performance has led the director, Mr. John Boosey, to announce a new series, to commence next Saturday.

That all-important nucleus of the Handel Festival arrangements, the gigantic choir which is formed in association with the Sacred Harmonic Society, commenced its meetings for the season yesterday (Friday) week, when the choruses of "Elijah" were rehearsed under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. The number of choristers has now been increased to 2000, and their meetings will occur at intervals in anticipation of next year's triennial festival at the Crystal Palace.

Those meritorious professors, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blagrove, commenced, on Thursday week, a series of six concerts at St. George's Hall. The lady was favourably known (as Miss Freeth) as a clever pianist; and her husband is an equally skilful performer on the viola and the concertina.

The first of Mr. Henry Leslie's four concerts was to take place on Thursday night, the dates of the others being fixed for March 3 and 24, and April 7. The third and fourth concerts are to include the engagement of an orchestra, and Herr Joachim is to appear.

The fourth oratorio concert is postponed from the 16th to the 23rd inst., when Handel's "Jephthah" will be given, with Mr. Arthur Sullivan's additional accompaniments, as performed last year.

#### THE THEATRES.

Miss M. Oliver, losing neither heart nor hope, has determined to signalise her last season at the New Royalty with successes. She has produced two new pieces, both equally good—an original farce, entitled "Rely on my Discretion;" and a two-act drama, named "Love's Doctor," by Mr. Andrew Halliday. The first is a rattling affair, in which Mr. Vernon whimsically intrudes himself into the business of a buxom lodging-house keeper and her guests, and gains his ends by creating a general disturbance. The latter piece is of a higher mark, and is designed to illustrate the saying that "no man is a hero to his valet." Mr. Halliday's idea of a hero is, however, scarcely a legitimate one. He takes for his standard one of the 600 who so remarkably distinguished themselves at Balacava, and turns him into a drunken chandler's-shop keeper, living on the diligence of his wife and maudlinly submitting to her domestic tyranny. He likewise sells newspapers in the streets, and after work retires to the pothouse to enjoy the homage of his fellow-sots, who flatter him to his ruin. Such a case is certainly possible; but we would rather not have it associated with the Light Brigade, whose spirit of self-sacrifice we have been accustomed to honour. But Mr. Halliday carries his act of desecration further, and sacrilegiously proceeds to divest two of our most eminent writers of the reverence due to their virtue and genius. He runs, indeed, into objectionable personalities, and quotes, by name and residence, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, as the author of some eccentric opinions on "hero-worship;" and then proceeds to ridicule Mr. Tennyson's Balacava ode, which he causes to be recited in a burlesque manner in the presence of the drunkard, who stands as the representative of the famous band whom it celebrates. Personalities like these must be discouraged. They are cheap expedients for ensuring popularity, and are full of peril to the drama of the future, and may affect not only its character but its liberty. In other respects the drama deserves commendation. It has also one character which is surprisingly well acted—that of the hero's wife above mentioned, who is admirably personated by Miss Oliver. Mrs. Onion is not a termagant, but a decided person, who sways her loafing husband like a woman of business, and for their mutual good. She, too, is an exemplary mother, and brings up her daughter, Alice (Miss K. Bishop), in the ways of gentleness. The young "lady" has a humble and sincere admirer in one Tom Wright, a working man (Mr. Elton); but, unfortunately, she has been seen presiding, with untaught grace, over a sewing-machine, by one Mr. Lavender, a physician's son (Mr. Danvers), who forthwith shows her attention, takes her to the Polytechnic and other places of similar innocent amusement, and conceives a real passion for her. He has also a craze in favour of heroes, and wishes to become acquainted with her father, whose drunkenness he readily excuses for the sake of his renown. Now Dr. Lavender (Mr. Vernon), very naturally, does not like these exceptional goings-on, and contrives a plan for averting the consequences. He visits Mrs. Onion's shop, and, learning that her husband suffers from rheumatism, proposes to prescribe for him, and, after an interview, invites the whole family down to his mansion at Richmond. In the second act we see them all there, including Jack Onion, the hero's graceless son (Miss C. Saunders), whose comicalities serve to lighten and enliven the serious action, and witness the severe trial to which Alice is subjected. She listens to her lover without understanding his refined and rather poetical conversation; prefers the kitchen garden to the flower parterre; and is annoyed by the accomplishments of lady companions, who can sing and play, and do other ornamental things of which she is ignorant. Ashamed of her position, she weeps bitter tears. Jack, thinking they proceed from Mr. Lavender's possible ill-usage, follows and barbarously assails him. Matters then soon come to an explanation. Tom Wright, in due time, appears, and Alice recognises in him her fitting mate. All the characters were effectively acted, and the drama deserves a long success.

The return of Miss Marriott to Sadler's Wells has much increased the business, which continues good. On Monday she appeared as the Duchess of Malfi, in Webster's famous drama as adapted by Orion Horne, whose return to England merits to be thus recorded. On Wednesday Mr. Creswick appeared, in Knowles's play of "The Wife," as Julian St. Pierre. The pantomime concluded the performances.

Mr. C. F. D'Anvers Orred has been appointed assistant private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has now 1000 publications on its list, and sold 3,000,000 of them last year.

Mr. W. R. Malcolm has been appointed to the Assistant-Secretaryship of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, vacant by the appointment of Mr. R. G. W. Herbert to be Assistant Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office.

The death of Sir Charles Darling, in his sixty-first year, is announced. He held successively the Governorships of St. Lucia, the Cape of Good Hope, Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Victoria.

The ship Planet, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay, Son, and Co., has sailed from Gravesend for Queensland with 198 passengers, consisting of 82 members of families, 78 single men, and 38 single females. The Planet is the ninety-sixth vessel that has sailed under the land-order system of the Queensland Government.

In replying to a deputation as to working-men's trains, Mr. Bright said there would next Session be a Parliamentary inquiry into the excessive damages given against railway companies for accidents. He advised the working men to agree not to ask for more than, say, £100 damages, and the companies would then run cheap trains.

Yesterday week's *Gazette* announces the appointments of Mr. Adam Gifford, advocate, to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland; the Ven. Archdeacon Parry to be Bishop Suffragan of the see of Dover; Mr. George Edward Adams to be Lancaster Herald; and Mr. W. H. Weldon to the office of Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms.—Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the following appointments:—Major-General W. E. Baker, a member of the Council of India, to be a Knight Commander of the Bath; Mr. Gerald F. Gould to be Secretary of Legation at Berne; Mr. Robert G. Watson to be Secretary of Legation at Athens.

#### CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

The vicissitudes of the Parliament which was chosen in the winter of 1868 have been notable; but so far as what may be called the death-rate is concerned, the number of those who passed away during the past year is not excessive beyond the average. Though no longer the nominal leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, Edward, the fourteenth Earl of Derby, was still the foremost man in that assembly, which he quitted with a depressed aspect on the evening when the Conservative chief announced a compromise on the subject of the Irish Church Bill, and he never entered the House again. In one aspect, if not in several, the Marquis of Westminster was too remarkable a peer not to be missed from the roll. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the head of the "Lindsays," has, perhaps, one claim to recollection, inasmuch as he was successful in reviving in his person the ancient Scottish Earldom of Crawford. Two Earls of Kingston may be mentioned in a death-roll of peers, as having passed away within a few months of each other, as was the case with two Lords Cranston, who also were Scotch peers without seats in the Upper House. Possibly the present generation was hardly aware how large a space in the public eye, at one time, was filled by Sir John Cam Hobhouse, who died as Lord Broughton; and the veteran Lord Gough, whose name was familiar enough three or four and twenty years ago, has succumbed to age. There is little to mention of the Marquis of Anglesey, second of that title; of the Earl of Antrim, Lord Castlemaine, Lord Torphichen, and Lord Boston; but Lord Foley was well known as one of the managers of the Liberal voting-power in the Lords, who are irreverently called "Whips," while Lord Wynford was, not so long ago, a busy Conservative peer. To these are to be added Lord Strangford, Lord Kenyon, Lord Leonfield, the Earls of Fingall and Glasgow, Lord Crofton, Viscount Canterbury, Lord Hawke, Lord Cloncurry, and Lord Dynevor, to whose names no particular legend attaches. There was a singularity about the Earl of Delawarr, inasmuch as he had enjoyed his title and estates for a greater number of years than any of his contemporary peers. The Earl of Radnor, though he had disappeared for years from public view, was noted once as that anomaly an extreme Radical peer. In Lord Taunton disappeared that Mr. Labouchere who was mixed up, with some prominence, with the Whig party for a time which counts for very long, and who was an inevitable occupant of office until Whiggism became merged in Liberalism; while Lord Stanley of Alderley was, if possible, still more predestinated to perpetual office during the Whig régime. The deaths thus recorded cause the extinction of the titles of Broughton, Strangford, Taunton, and the English barony of Kingston, though the Irish earldom remains. It may be worth noting that the oldest Duke in the Peerage is the Duke of Leinster, who is 78; and the youngest the Duke of Norfolk, aged 22; the oldest Marquis is he of Westmeath (84), the youngest the Marquis of Ely (20). The most aged Earl is Lord Onslow (92), the youngest the Earl of Carnwath (11). The most senior Viscount is Lord Molesworth (88), the youngest Lord Clifden, who is only 6 years of age. Lord St. Leonards, at 88, is the oldest Baron, and the youngest is Lord Kenyon, who is 5.

The changes in representation in the House of Commons, whether owing to deaths or to other causes, have been numerous. The death of Admiral Seymour gave a new member to the county of Antrim in Mr. H. De Grey Seymour. Beverley is at present without any members, Sir Henry Edwards and Captain Kennard having been unseated on petition, and the writ remaining suspended until an Election Commission has reported. At the last election Bewdley returned Sir R. Glass, whose election having been declared void, Mr. Cunliffe was chosen in his place; but he, too, having been unseated, Colonel Anson, who used to sit for Lichfield in former Parliaments, eventually obtained possession of the seat. At Blackburn the two members first chosen, Messrs. J. Fielden and W. H. Hornby, having been declared not duly elected, the son of each of them, and bearing exactly the same names, were selected in their places. At Bradford, Mr. H. Ripley having been unseated, was succeeded by Mr. Miall; and a like fate having befallen Mr. Howell Gwynn at Brecknock he was followed by Lord Hyde. Mr. Kinglake and Mr. Vanderbilt having been turned out of Bridgewater, that borough is in the suspense attendant on the result of a Corrupt Practices Commission, and is unrepresented just now. The county of Caithness, having been resigned by Mr. G. Traill, has found a new member in Sir J. Sinclair. Cashel, Mr. Lister O'Beirne having been ejected, is in a state of suspended Parliamentary animation: East Cheshire, by the death of Mr. Edward Egerton, has fallen to Mr. Cunliffe Brooks; and Chester, having lost Lord Grosvenor, on his accession to the Marquisate of Westminster, has chosen one of Lord Ebury's sons, the Hon. Norman Grosvenor. Before the new House met, Sir Thos. Gresley, member for South Derbyshire, died, and his place was supplied by Colonel Henry Wilmot. To Drogheda, for which borough Mr. B. Whitworth was unseated, his son of the same name has attained. One seat for Dublin city is still vacant, owing to the disallowance of the return of Sir A. Guinness and an election inquiry. By a special Committee of the House the return of Sir Sidney Waterlow for Dumfriesshire was declared void, because the hon. gentleman savoured of a Government contract, and his opponent at the general election, Major Walker, sits in his stead. The elevation of Mr. Moncreiff to the Scottish Bench gave Mr. Gordon, who was the Conservative Lord Advocate for Scotland, the seat for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, for which he contested in vain in 1868. The death of Mr. F. North caused a vacancy for Hastings, which has been duly filled.

An election Judge having sent Mr. Clive and Mr. Wyllie to the rightabout from Hereford, they were succeeded by Mr. Edward Clive and Mr. Wren Hoskyns. Death having claimed Sir Arthur Buller, the vacancy thus caused at Liskeard was filled by Mr. Horsman, who could not find a seat at the general election. Mr. Charles Bell died before he took his seat for the city of London, and Baron Lionel Rothschild quietly resumed the place he had lost in the winter of 1868. From Lynn Lord Stanley departed on his accession to the Earldom of Derby, and to him succeeded Lord Claud John Hamilton, who was ousted from Londonderry in the general election. Norwich, having been subjected to the loss of one of its members, Sir Henry Stracey, and to the process of a commission of inquiry, is still one-sided in its representation, though it is believed that a writ will issue on the meeting of the House. At Nottingham, the decease of Sir Robert Clifton made space for the return of Mr. Seely, jun., who had tried the constituency in vain in December, 1868. There has been a change in the representation of the Radnor boroughs, as Mr. Green-Price was complacent enough to make way for the Marquis of Hartington. In a different way another member of the Cabinet—Mr. Bruce—who was left without a seat at the general election, was provided for, inasmuch as the death of Mr. Archibald Spiers left the county of Renfrew vacant. For reasons best known to himself, Mr. E. W. Hamilton resigned the representation of Salisbury, and a substitute for him was found in Mr. Alfred Seymour, who sat in the last Parliament for the now extinct borough of Totnes. At Scarborough Sir Henry Johnstone succeeds his deceased father, long a representative of the borough. Sligo borough, having been deprived of the services of Major Knox, on petition, stands in a state of attainer, no writ having been issued, and a commission of inquiry has considered its electioneering peculiarities. By the passing of Mr. Layard into the diplomatic service, he has been lost to Southwark; and, though by this appointment he has not forfeited his seat, a new writ will be moved, no doubt, on Tuesday next. Messrs. Meller and Pochin having been unseated for Stafford, there have been returned in their room Mr. Thomas Salt and the Hon. Reginald Talbot. When the Hon. Captain Wyndham became Lord Leonfield, his place as member for West Sussex was supplied by the Earl of March. Taunton having, on account of certain electioneering peccadilloes, been deprived of Mr. Serjeant Cox, his seat is now filled by Mr. Henry James, Q.C. A unique election has taken place in Tipperary county, in consequence of the death of Mr. Charles Moore, as O'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian convict, has been elected, but not duly, as will be found when Parliament meets. Even if such a thing were to happen as his election being declared good, still there would be some little physical difficulties which would prevent his taking his seat. Though he was obliged to be re-elected when



he became Chief Commissioner of Works, the Tower Hamlets very dutifully again returned Mr. Ayrton as its member. When Mr. J. W. Fitzpatrick became a peer the representation of the Queen's County lapsed, and has since fallen to Mr. Dease. Early in the new Parliament Mr. J. H. Calcraft died, and was succeeded at Wareham by Mr. J. T. W. S. E. Drax (all the initials really belong to him); Mr. Blake, having netted a Fishery Commissionership, left his seat for Waterford to be won by Sir H. Barron, but since that success an Election Judge has unseated the honourable Baronet. At Westbury, though Mr. John Lewis Phipps was ousted on an election petition, the seat passed to his brother, Mr. Charles Paul of that name. A change was effected at Youghal by the unseating of Mr. Weguelin and the putting of Mr. Montague Guest in his place. In the county of Longford Colonel Greville, now a peer, has been succeeded by his son, Mr. Geville-Nugent; and, by the death of Mr. Williams, the representation of Merionethshire has passed to Mr. Holland, and this completes the tale of the vicissitudes of the Parliament elected in 1868. It may just be added that the oldest member in years in the House is Mr. Barrow, member for South Notts, who is eighty-five, and the youngest Mr. Hutton, who represents Northallerton, and is twenty-two.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE DUC DE BROGLIE.

Achille Léonce Victor Charles, Duc de Broglie, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, peer of France, member of the French Academy, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, died at his hotel in the Rue Solferino, Paris, on the 25th ult. The name of Broglie (originally from Piedmont), one of the noblest and most distinguished of the French noblesse, recalls the times of Louis Quatorze and Louis Seize, and is associated with the chief political events of the reign of Louis Philippe. Under the "Grand Monarque," François Marie de Broglie (son of Victor Marie de Broglie, Marshal of France, and nephew of De Broglie, Count de Revel, panegyrised by Boileau and Madame de Sevigné), served under Villars, and was created Marshal of France in 1734. His eldest son, Victor François, also Marshal of France, was Minister of War, under Louis XVI., just before the outbreak of the Revolution. His son (the father of the Duke whose death we record) was deputy to the General Convention of the States, and suffered death during the Reign of Terror. The Duc de Broglie just deceased was born on Nov. 29, 1785. He entered on his public career under the First Empire, and was charged with different missions to Illyria, Spain, Warsaw, in the suite of the Abbé de Pradt, in 1812, and in the following year to the Congress of the Prague; but M. de Broglie was not a Bonapartist, and was one of the foremost to welcome the return of the Bourbons. In 1814 Louis XVIII. created him a peer of France, and he took his seat in the Chamber a few days only before the trial of Marshal Ney, in whose defence he spoke with great eloquence and zeal. For some years after he continued, in opposition to the Government, to advocate measures of constitutional freedom. After the Revolution of 1830 De Broglie became a leader of the Doctrinaires, and, in 1832, Minister for Foreign Affairs under Guizot; and during his tenure of office he concluded a treaty with England for the suppression of the slave trade. In 1834 he was appointed President of the Council, but resigned office in 1836. In that year he received the cross of the Legion of Honour. After the Revolution of 1848, and the election of Louis Napoleon as President, De Broglie entered the Legislative Assembly; but, after the coup-d'état of 1852, retired altogether from political life, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1855 he was elected a member of the French Academy, and in 1861 published a pamphlet entitled "Mes Vues sur le Gouvernement de France." The Duc de Broglie married, Feb. 20, 1815, Mlle. de Stael-Holstein, only daughter of the celebrated Madame de Stael, by whom he leaves three children—Jacques Victor Albert, Prince de Broglie, whose writings have gained for him a chair in the French Academy; Prince Paul, formerly a naval officer, now a Dominican monk; and Louisa, Countess d'Haussonville.

### VISCOUNTESS EXMOUTH.

Madeline Honorine Viscountess Exmouth died, on the 22nd ult., at No. 1, Prince of Wales-terrace, Kensington. Her Ladyship, née Madeline Honorine Dobrowski, married, in 1850, Edward Pellew, the present Viscount Exmouth, but leaves no issue.

### DOWAGER LADY SCOTT.

Caroline Dowager Lady Scott, of Dunninald, died, at her residence in Gloucester-place, on the 25th ult. Her Ladyship was the daughter and coheir of the late Benjamin Grindall, Esq., who is stated to have been a lineal descendant of Edmund Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury in the time of Queen Elizabeth. She married the late Sir David Scott, Bart., of Dunninald, K.M., and M.P. for Yarmouth, who died June 18, 1851; and leaves two sons—Sir James S. D. Scott, the present Baronet, of Dunninald, F.R.S.; Montagu David, barrister-at-law; and three daughters, of whom the eldest, Caroline Louisa, is married to William James Maxwell, Esq.

### SIR GEORGE SHEE, BART.

Sir George Shee, second Baronet, of Dunmore, in the county of Galway, died at his residence in Grosvenor-place on the 25th ult. He was the eldest son of Sir George Shee, of Castlebar, successively Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, Secretary of the Treasury, Receiver-General in Ireland, and Under-Secretary of State in England, who was created a Baronet of Ireland Jan. 22, 1794. The Baronet whose decease we record was born June 4, 1784, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. From 1830 to 1834 he held the office of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in the latter year was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, whence he was transferred, in 1835, to Stuttgart, and remained there until September, 1844. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father, in 1825, and served as High Sheriff of the county of Galway in 1828. He married, first, Feb. 5, 1808, Jane, eldest daughter of William Young, Esq., of Hexton House, Herts; and secondly, 1841, Sarah, daughter of Henry Barrett, of Denton, but leaves no issue. The Shees are an old Celtic family, long seated in the county of Kilkenny.

### THE RIGHT HON. E. LITTON.

The Right Hon. Edward Litton, of Altmere, in the county of Tyrone, Master in Chancery in Ireland, M.A., Q.C., died on the 22nd ult., aged eighty-two. This able and distinguished lawyer was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1808. In 1811 he was called to the Irish Bar, and obtained a silk gown in 1830. He sat in Parliament, as M.P. for Coleraine, from 1837 to 1842, in which latter year he received the appointment of Master in Chancery, and for nearly thirty years, up to the time of his death, continued to discharge the duties of that important office, esteemed by all parties for his high personal character, his legal attainments, and his genial and generous nature. Shortly before the resignation of the Disraeli Government, in 1868, Master Litton was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Ireland. The right hon. gentleman was third son of Edward Litton, Esq., of Glasnevin House, in the county of Dublin, an officer in the Army, who served with distinction in the American War, and was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill. His mother was Esther Charlotte, daughter of the Very Rev. Daniel Letabiere, D.D., Dean of Tuam, to whom there is a handsome monument in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The family of Litton, established in Ireland for about two centuries, descends from a branch of the Littons of Litton, in Derbyshire, from whom also spring the Lyttons of Knebworth, Herts. Master Litton married, September, 1812, Sophia Stewart, niece of the Right Hon. Sir John Stewart, Bart., M.P., and leaves issue three sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest, the Rev. Edward Arthur Litton, M.A., Balliol College, Oxon (double first class in 1835), was Bampton Lecturer in 1866, and formerly Fellow of Oriel and Vice-Principal of St. Edmund's Hall. He is now Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford.

## GENERAL CLERKE.

St. John Augustus Clerke, K.H., a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 75th Regiment, died on the 17th ult., at his residence, 69, Mountjoy-square, Dublin, aged seventy-four. He entered the Army in 1808, and served with the 94th Regiment at Cadix, during the siege in the lines of Torres Vedras, during the retreat from Santarem, and in the actions of Pombal, Redinha, Fuentes D'Onor, &c. On promotion he joined the 77th Regiment, also in the Peninsula, and took part with it at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the capture of Fort Pecurina, and the storming of Badajoz. In the last-named memorable assault he received a severe wound in the right knee. General Clerke's commissions bear date—Lieutenant's, June 6, 1811; Captain's, March 11, 1819; Major's, May 26, 1826; Lieutenant-Colonel's, Dec. 30, 1828; Colonel's, Nov. 23, 1841; Major-General's, June 20, 1854; Lieutenant-General's, April 11, 1860; and General's, March 8, 1867. He was given the war medal with three clasps, and was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. General Clerke was younger brother of the late Major Shadwell Clerke, editor of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, and son of Jonathan Clerke, M.D., of Bandon, in the county of Cork, by Elizabeth, his wife, only child of Thomas Shadwell, Esq., of the same town. He married Louisa, widow of the Rev. John Michael Brooke, and third daughter and coheir of the Very Rev. Holt Waring, of Waringstown, by whom he leaves two sons, Colonel Clerke, and Captain Shadwell Clerke, 21st Fusiliers. The latter married, 1862, Mary Bayley Beresford, niece of the Archbishop of Armagh. The General leaves also three daughters, the second of whom, Louisa, is the wife of Captain Best, R.N.

## CHESS.

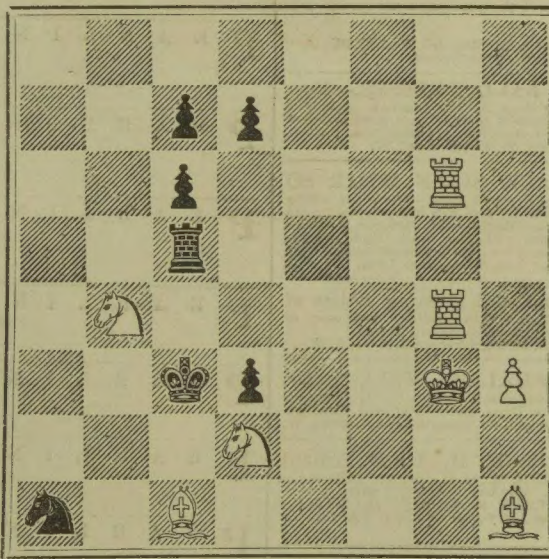
### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. BLYTH.—1. You have failed in both instances to solve No. 1351. 2. The St. George's Club, 20, King-street, St. James's.  
EDINA and TRIAL should "see at a glance" that neither 1351 nor 1352 can be solved in the way they propose.  
O. VOSSLER.—In Problem No. 1350 you can hardly require to be shown how White wins when he remains with a Queen against two useless Pawns. You are mistaken as to No. 1348.—1. Q takes B does answer.  
V. GORGAS.—It was proved indisputably long ago that the problem in question was composed by "I. R. of Bridport," and not by Mr. Schouff.  
A. D. L.—You have evidently paid no attention whatever to the construction of the problem.  
H. B. B. Hastings.—There must be delay and disappointment so long as contributors neglect the simple precaution of sending their addresses. In our Paper for Dec. 25 you will find a notice saying that No. 3 shall be inserted. If you will furnish us with a precise address, the examiners' report on the other diagrams shall be forwarded.  
Mrs. G. Baling: T. W. N., E. H. Y., and many Others.—Problem 1352 can only be solved in the way shown by the author.  
W. I. H., Sydney, New South Wales.—We regret to say that our efforts to learn the destination of the board in question have been fruitless.  
H. B. L., Bristol.—The games are very promising, though not quite up to publication standard.  
Karl R., Berlin.—1. The mate in your problem plays itself. 2. Your best way to obtain the "charming" strategem you mention is the simple one of sending to the publisher for a copy of the paper containing it.  
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1351 has been received (besides the previous list) from I. Thomas, Jérôme, W. S., Pickle, Morecambe, Ayton, Job, I. A. E., Peter, Henricus, Barbarossa, A. E., William, T. M. R., Sindbad, L. Morris, Sergeant, Vico, Barney, F. R. S., George, Young Ben, Agricola, V. P., Snooks; I. T. B., of Derby; Rufus, Dame John, Lorimer, V. Gorgias, Kaliph, A. Z., 1870, and Pipkin.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1352 have been received from Kaliph, I. C., George, F. R. S., Presis, Jem, R. A.; Loly, of Liverpool; Forgas, W. P. W., Harry, Sawney, L. P., Harrap, T. B.; S. P. Q. R., of Bruges; Dux, Petro, Victor; B. B., of Louth; Boston Stamp, I. N. Keynes, Fanny, W. S. B., Mentor, Oliver, Charles, H. Piper, Sam, Velocipede, Argus, Fall Mall, Regina, S. B., Old Drury, Vox, Miles, Perseus, Amateur, Timothy, E. B. E., Phantom, Derevon, A. Wood, Orazio; B. A., Oxford; Café Venitien, Lige; R. S., H. Lord, Simple Simon, Janus, Mediens, D. C. L., Abydos, and E. G. D., H. B. B., Hastings, L. H. Lothhouse, L. L. D., Frank, Cymon, H. D. W. B. N., I. Vansittart, Morgan, Bob, Rabbi, T. P. C., Lippis, W. White, R. P., Philo S., King Cole, Thomas, W. E., Grandpa, H. O. E., Mark, W. Kenneth, B. T. B., Larry, Ironsides, and Mavis.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1353.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to K E 3rd B to K 8th, or \* 3. P to K Kt 4th Any move.  
2. Kt to Q Kt P (ch) P takes Kt 4. B gives mate.

\* 1. B to K E 7th 2. P to K 4th, and then mate in two more moves.

### PROBLEM NO. 1354. By Mr. R. ORMOND.



WHITE. BLACK.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

### GAMES AT THE NORTH GERMAN CHESS CONGRESS.

We continue our selection from the Games played at the Hamburg Meeting. In the following interesting Partie, the combatants were Messrs. ANDERSEN and ALEXANDER.

(Ruy Lopez's K's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Andersen).	BLACK (Mr. Alexander).	WHITE (Mr. Andersen).	BLACK (Mr. Alexander).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Kt to Q 2nd	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	Both players seem to lose moves here with their Knights. There is this difference, however, in the character of their manoeuvres. The moves of Black's Kt are purposeless, and do not advance his game a step; those of White are part of a well-thought-out combination, and add much to the force of his already powerful attack.	
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd		
4. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
5. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B		
6. P to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd		
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K R 2nd		
8. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
9. B to K 3rd			
At first view the moving this Bishop to Kt 5th and then retreating it to K 3rd, appear to involve the loss of a move. But we shall find that, by inducing Black to play his K R Pawn, which seriously enfeebles his position on the K's side, Mr. Andersen improved his own game considerably.			
10. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q B 4th		
11. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K 2nd		
12. Castles on Q's side	B to Q B 3rd		
13. Q R to K Kt sq	Kt to Q 2nd		
14. Kt to Q Kt sq	Kt to Q Kt 3rd		
15. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q R 4th		
16. K to R sq	B to Q 2nd		
17. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd		
A bad move, but made apparently without any settled plan of action, and from sheer want of knowing what to do. A perilous state of things for an opponent of such a player as Andersen.			
18. Kt to K B 5th	P to K B sq		
19. Kt takes P (ch)	Q takes Kt		
20. P to Q B 4th	B to Q 2nd		
21. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q B sq		
		22. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 5th
		23. Kt to Q Kt sq	Kt to K 2nd
		24. Kt to Q Kt sq	Kt to Q B 3rd
		25. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 3rd
		26. Q to Q sq	
		Black is now compelled either to give up his Q R P, or which is almost as injurious to his prospects, to permit the adverse Kt to occupy the Q 5th sq.	
		26. B to Q 2nd	
		27. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq
		28. P to Kt 5th	P to K R 4th
		29. Kt to K B 6th	K to K 2nd
		30. R to K B sq	K R to Q Kt sq
		31. B to Q 2nd	Q to K B sq
		32. P to K B 4th	P takes P
		33. Q R takes P	B to K 3rd
		34. K R to K B sq	Kt to Q 5th
		35. B to Q B 3rd	Q to Q B sq
		36. B takes Kt	P takes B
		37. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to K sq
		As no play on Black's part could possibly save the game, it does not much matter that this move rather hastens his defeat. It leads, at any rate, to a very instructive and a very elegant termination.	
		38. R takes P	B takes R
		39. Q to K B 3rd	B takes Kt
		40. B P takes B, and Black resigns.	

## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

At a late meeting of the Society of Engineers of Scotland the annual address was delivered by Professor Rankine, who, among other topics of scientific interest, touched upon the agitation which has lately been set on foot to procure the abolition of patents for inventions. Of course, a society of any kind may institute whatever rules it thinks fit regarding the rights of its members, and communities have existed and may again equitably exist, the members of which possess all things in common. But this is not the implied compact between the different individuals which constitute the population of this country; on the contrary, the general understanding is that every person shall be entitled to the fruits of his industry and ability. If, however, in matters of tangible property, this is found to be just and necessary, much more, Professor Rankine maintains, is it so in the case of ideas, the intangible products of the mind, and which cannot be seized or confiscated by superior power, even if the disposition existed to perpetrate such injustice. Thus, while a man's possessions, and even his labour, may be appropriated by others, it is impossible to seize his ingenuity, which, if he is not to profit by it, will never be exerted. It is an error to suppose that the arts will continuously develop themselves after they have arrived at a certain period of growth, as is proved by the example of India and China, where for centuries the arts have been stationary. The impelling force in industrial improvement lies in the assurance, so far as the law can give it, that every inventor shall be entitled to participate in the profits of his ingenuity; and, instead of removing this stimulus, the problem of the present day should rather be how to heighten it. Inventions of value are seldom arrived at by a happy conception, though in such a conception they may have their root. But they have to be matured, amid much discouragement, by labour and expenditure; and who is likely to incur these if he is not to derive an equitable profit from the result, should it ever be attained? Prussia, no doubt, virtually repudiates the patents of foreigners, just as some of the American States formerly repudiated the payment of their debts. But such an example is not one which any just nation should follow, and it cannot be shown that even any temporal advantage has resulted from the dishonesty.

Professor Guthrie has communicated to the Royal Society an interesting paper, "On Approach caused by Vibration," in which he states that, when a vibrating tuning-fork is held near a small piece of cardboard, the cardboard has a tendency to approach the fork. It was shown that no sensible air currents, having their source in the fork's surface, were established, and that therefore the approach could not be due to the expansion of such currents. The action of the card upon the fork and of the fork upon the card were found to be mutual, and also that one vibrating fork has a tendency to approach another. The probability seems to be that the vibrating motion of the fork was communicated by the air to the card, and that the approach was caused by the two vibrating in unison. Electrical attraction and also the attraction of gravitation are in all probability due to such vibrations, as was pointed out two centuries ago by Robert Hooke, among whose posthumous works a disquisition will be found upon this subject. Hooke showed that when a glass containing water was made to emit a musical note, the water rose upon certain portions of its sides from the vibration. By resuming the subject where Hooke left it, Professor Guthrie would probably be able to give us some insight into the nature of gravity and other attractive forces.

The communication which has been made to the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers by the Governor-General of India, disavowing the intention of imputing corrupt practices to civil engineers, in a recent Government notification, is not regarded as satisfactory by the members of the engineering profession, as it is believed to be an attempt to explain away a statement which it is considered should either be proved or retracted. It is now stated that the organisation and management of the Public Works Department are to be brought under the consideration of Parliament in the next Session by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, who is to move for the appointment of a Committee, whose duty it will be to ascertain whether the rule of the military officers who have hitherto presided over the department is not marked both with incapacity and partiality. Heretofore, it is maintained, the military magnates of the Public Works Department in India have treated the civil engineers serving under them with distrust and injustice, and it is now proposed that the officers of the Royal Engineers shall make their election between the civil and military departments. They may belong to one or other, it is contended, but not properly to both; and civil works, it is considered, should be executed by civil officers of competent experience, instead of by military tyros.

Mr. Proctor estimates that the northern magnetic pole rotates round the north pole of the earth, from east to west, once in about 655 years. The southern magnetic pole rotates round the south pole of the earth in the same period, and the magnetic equator, though its inclination with the earth's equator remains nearly constant, yet its nodes must travel from east to west in the same period as the poles. Such a motion has actually been observed.

In a communication made to the French Academy, M. Scoutetten states it had been found by experiment that the quality of indifferent wine was greatly improved by sending a voltaic current through it for about a month. No doubt the efficacy of the process would materially depend upon the nature of the imperfection in the wine.

Mr. Bramwell has taken out a patent for a portable condensing engine, in which the steam is condensed by metallic surfaces kept cool by the current of air proceeding to the fire. By this expedient the steam is cooled and finally condensed, while the air which maintains the combustion in the furnace is heated, and coal is so far saved. But the fault of the contrivance is that the apparatus is necessarily cumbersome, and hence, though it has often before been propounded, it has never come into use.

We lately noticed a very ingenious pile-driver which had been invented in America, in which the motive force was derived from the explosion of gunpowder. A gunpowder-hammer has now been contrived upon the same principle, which may in some cases be used beneficially instead of the common steam-hammer. It is pretended that by this species of hammer the pressure upon the iron is continued longer than in common steam-hammers, whereby a kneading action is produced that affords time for the molten impurities to escape. There is very little doubt that a hydraulic kneader would be better than any existing species of hammer, as a sudden impact is not so effectual in removing impurities as a slow pressure.

M. Marié-Davy has lately communicated to the French Academy the results of experiments made by him to determine the amount of heat proceeding from the moon. The heat is found to vary, as the phase of illumination and the lunar is to the solar radiation as 1 to 80,000.

Professor Tyndall's lecture upon dust has attracted such general attention that it need not be further referred to here than to state that the only point in connection with it which appears to be new is that cotton-wool is an effectual strainer which will separate organic germs which may otherwise produce disease. The nature of the impurities existing in the atmosphere had before been investigated. But Professor Tyndall has directed attention more forcibly to the probable influence of these impurities in the propagation of disease.

A new light for the use of photographers has been proposed by Dr. van Monckhoven, which is produced by introducing a mixture of the carbonate and chloride of magnesium into the oxy-hydrogen flame. The lime light, though brilliant, is of low actinic power, and the magnesium light, though of great actinic power, is unsteady. It is asserted that by the substitution now proposed the good qualities of both the lime and magnesium lights will be obtained without their defects.

To accomplish the electro deposition of iron it is found that a solution of four parts of green vitriol and three parts of sal ammoniac in thirty parts of water forms a very efficient bath. The positive electrode of iron should have a large surface, which may be obtained by attaching a bundle of wire, and the electrodes should stand 5 in. or 6 in. apart, and the battery power should be moderate.



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12 Dessert Ditto 20 .. 7 8 8 12 Dessert Ditto 25 .. 9 7 6  
12 Table Forks 30 .. 11 0 0 12 Table Forks 40 .. 15 0 0  
12 Dessert Ditto 20 .. 7 8 8 12 Dessert Ditto 25 .. 9 7 6  
2 Gravy Spoons 10 .. 3 13 4 2 Gravy Spoons 12 .. 4 10 0  
1 Soup Ladle 10 .. 3 13 4 1 Soup Ladle 11 .. 4 2 6  
4 Sauce Ditto 10 .. 3 13 4 4 Sauce Ditto 12 .. 4 18 0  
4 Salt Spoons (gilt) .. 1 0 0 4 Salt Spoons (gilt) .. 2 2 0  
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